



VIETNAM WAR WHY THE USA NEVER STOOD A CHANCE

HISTORY

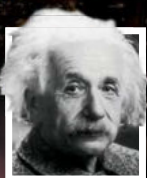
REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 46 // SEPTEMBER 2017 // £4.99



THE LAST DAYS OF ANNE BOLEYN

Was the Queen framed? Alison Weir
uncovers the truth behind the trial



THE MAKING OF ALBERT EINSTEIN

From rebellious
schoolboy to genius



THE FIRST KING OF ENGLAND

How Athelstan's victory
gave birth to a nation



WOMEN IN WORLD WAR I

From farms to the frontlines

REMEMBERING DIANA

When the nation mourned
the People's Princess



A free exhibition exploring the impact of the Reformation on London

REFORMATION

Shattered World, New Beginnings

Free Exhibition

26.06.17 🌸 15.12.17

Keynote Address: Suzannah Lipscomb

24 August, 7:00pm

Chancellor's Hall, Senate House

Historian, author and broadcaster
Suzannah Lipscomb gives our
season's keynote address, exploring the
key themes of the exhibition.

Tickets: £20/£15

To book: ref500.uk/keynote

In Conversation with Philippa Gregory

28 September, 7:00pm

Beveridge Hall, Senate House

Bestselling author Philippa Gregory
will join Professor Christopher Cook
to discuss her work across the period
of the Reformation, with particular
focus on women's experiences.

Tickets: £20/£15

To book: ref500.uk/philippagregory



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OF LONDON
SENATE HOUSE
LIBRARY

Americans take to the streets to protest the Vietnam War. Read the full story on page 34



Romance & intrigue



If you were to make up a story as astonishing as Anne Boleyn's, chances are it'd be spurned on the grounds of implausibility. But, as often happens, fact is greater than fiction. As renowned author and historian Alison Weir explains in our cover feature this issue, the tale of Anne Boleyn is "an irresistible blend of romance, intrigue, horror and mystery." Alison unravels the life of probably

the most intriguing English woman who ever lived from page 24.

And we have more amazing women from these isles elsewhere, as we take a look back at how women helped to win World War I, which in turn led to changes in women's rights back home in Blighty (p66).

Meanwhile, we all know that crime doesn't pay, but tell that to the perpetrators of our Top Ten Perfect Crimes (p72). From train robberies to art gallery heists, we take a look at the thefts they got away with.

We've also jumped on the insta-bandwagon. Follow us @HistoryRevMag for amazing pictures from the past direct to your Instagram feed!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Paul

Don't miss our October issue, on sale 14 September

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

26

Albert Einstein's age when he developed his most famous equation, $E=mc^2$. See page 59.

\$140bn

An estimate of the amount that the US spent in the Vietnam War – one of the bloodiest conflicts in history. Seven million tons of bombs were dropped. See page 34.

13,418

The number of places listed in the Domesday Book. Most can still be found on a modern map. See page 16.

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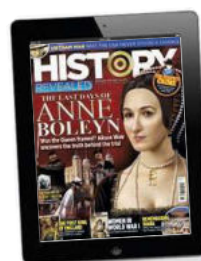


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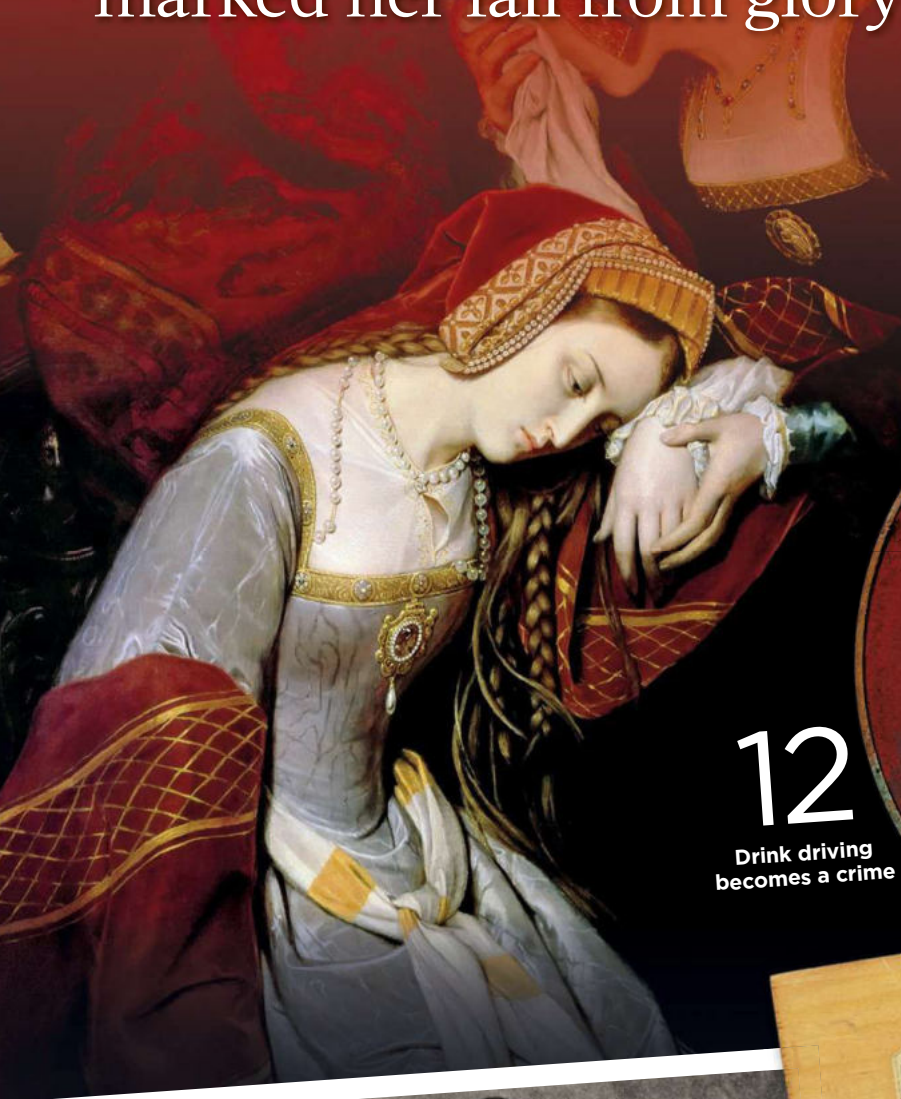
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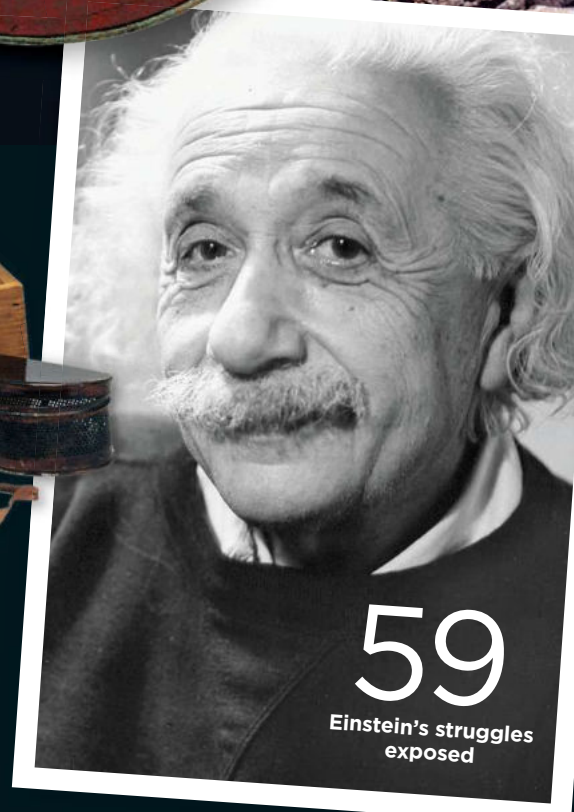
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SEPTEMBER 2017

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



SNAPSHOT

1931 WELCOME SURPRISE

Mahatma Gandhi is warmly welcomed by locals to the small town of Darwen, Lancashire on 26 September 1931. The leader, who was in the UK for a conference, accepted the invitation of cotton-mill owner Percy Davies, who thought Gandhi should see the impact of the Indian independence movement's boycott of British goods. Despite rising unemployment within the industry, the textile workers showered Gandhi with affection and expressed sympathy for their Indian counterparts. The leader would later say, "They treated me as one of their own. I shall never forget that."

GETTY







SNAPSHOT

1938

KEEPING UP WITH THE KYOTANS

Japanese noblemen in Kyoto enjoy a round of *kemari*, an extremely exclusive (and ancient) ball sport. Played only by the most elite Japanese men, the aim of the game is to keep the ball in the air, using any body part other than the hands and arms. But this is no ordinary keepie-uppie. The game is a non-competitive one, and encourages players to be graceful and nimble. Their elaborate kit, meanwhile, reflects both their social standing and their skill in the game.



SNAPSHOT

1935 TRACK RECORD

Sir Malcolm Campbell and his entourage tow the *Bluebird* racing car onto the Utah salt flats on 3 September 1935. That day, Campbell would achieve his goal of reaching the 300-miles-per-hour land-speed record. On the first run, one of the tyres burst, but the ex-Grand Prix racing driver narrowly avoided disaster and regained control. His son, Donald Campbell, would smash the record in 1964, hitting speeds of over 400mph.





TIME CAPSULE SEPTEMBER

"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **September**

UNDER THE INFLUENCE 1897 FIRST DRINK-DRIVER ARRESTED

After crashing his cab into a building, 25-year-old Londoner George Smith became the first person to be arrested for drunk driving. The young man admitted he had **consumed two (or three) pints of beer**, and paid a 20-shilling fine.



YES, VIRGINIA 1897 PAPER CONFIRMS SANTA'S EXISTENCE

When eight-year-old Virginia O'Hanlon asked her papa if Santa was real, he advised her to **write to *The Sun***, a New York newspaper, on the premise that what they say must be true. The editor took Virginia's letter and ran with it, publishing a **descriptive and philosophical essay** later called 'Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus'. It has since become the most reprinted article in history.

Is There a Santa Claus?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of THE SUN:

"DEAR EDITOR: I am 8 years old.
"Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus.
"Papa says 'If you see it in THE SUN it's so.'
"Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?
"VIRGINIA O'HANLON.
"115 WEST NINETY-FIFTH STREET."

VIRGINIA, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, VIRGINIA, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, VIRGINIA, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no VIRGINIAS. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We



STEP ASIDE

Odoacer (*left*) makes Romulus Augustulus hand over the crown, as portrayed in the 2007 film *The Last Legion*. According to a chronicle, he was **moved by Romulus's "youth and beauty"**, and spared him despite killing his father.

BOYS AMONG MEN

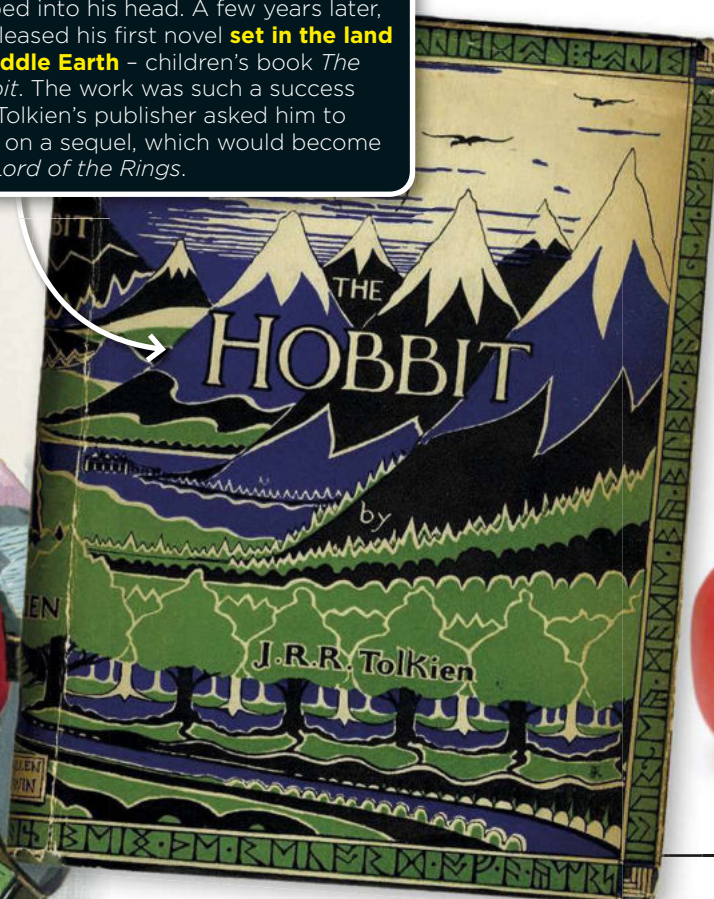
AD 476 FALL OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

No more than a child, the last emperor of the Western Roman Empire, Romulus Augustulus, is deposed. In September AD 476, the **Germanic warrior Odoacer invaded the city**, becoming the new king of Italy. He took pity on the boy, who was sent to family in Naples and given an annuity – soon disappearing from the pages of history.

TOLKIEN TALE

1937 *THE HOBBIT* IS PUBLISHED

Professor J R R Tolkien was grading essays one day when the sentence, "In a hole in the ground lived a hobbit", popped into his head. A few years later, he released his first novel **set in the land of Middle Earth** – children's book *The Hobbit*. The work was such a success that Tolkien's publisher asked him to work on a sequel, which would become *The Lord of the Rings*.





ROUGHS STATE 1967 SEALAND DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

In 1967, the Principality of Sealand (which claims a decommissioned World War II fortress, Fort Roughs, as its territory), declared independence from the UK. Its first leader was Roy Bates – **a man who once ran a pirate radio station from the fort next door**. The micronation has never been recognised by any state.

EXECUTIVE ACTION 1841 ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN

The tenth president, John Tyler, vetoed the charter for the US National Bank for the **second time**. Frustrated, the majority of his cabinet resigned, hoping that the President would be compelled to follow suit. He did not. So, his **Whig Party soon expelled him** from their ranks.



PUTTY IN THEIR HANDS 1956 PLAY-DOH GOES ON SALE

When American pre-school teacher Kay Zufall decided to make Christmas decorations with her pupils, she went in search of cheap materials. It was then that she came across an alternative use for **wallpaper cleaner**. The children loved playing with the putty-like substance, and so she persuaded her brother-in-law, Joe McVicker, to manufacture it as a children's toy.



It's estimated that children worldwide have used over 300 million kilos of Play-Doh

"...OH BOY"

September events that changed the world

19 SEPTEMBER 1356 HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

English archers win a decisive victory against their French counterparts at Poitiers.

3 SEPTEMBER 1783 US SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNISED

The American War of Independence comes to an end when Britain and the US sign the Treaty of Paris, agreeing the new borders.

6 SEPTEMBER 1901 WILLIAM MCKINLEY SHOT

Anarchist Leon Czolgosz shoots the 25th US president, William McKinley, as he speaks at the Pan-American Exposition.

12 SEPTEMBER 1940 CAVE PAINTINGS FOUND

In Lascaux, France, an 18-year-old boy uncovers the entrance to a mysterious cave. These are later found to contain drawings approximately 20,000 years old.

1 SEPTEMBER 1969 GADDAFI STAGES A COUP

While the elderly King Idris of Libya is away in Turkey for medical care, Colonel Gaddafi seizes the opportunity to overthrow him.

28 SEPTEMBER 1972 SPAGHETTI HOUSE SIEGE

Three armed robbers break into an Italian restaurant in Knightsbridge and take nine staff hostage, starting a siege that lasts six days.

13 SEPTEMBER 1982 PRINCESS KILLED IN CRASH

Grace Kelly, actress and princess of Monaco, has a stroke at the wheel of her car. The 52-year-old dies later that day of her injuries.

AND FINALLY...

On 15 September 1616, the first free public school in Europe was opened in Frascati, 12 miles south of Rome. The **project of Catholic priest** Joseph Calasanz, it allowed non-aristocratic children to receive an education.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

Daily Mirror

No. 10864

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

ONE PENNY



IT IS PEACE: FOUR POWERS AGREE ON NEW PLAN AT MUNICH

IT IS PEACE. AS THE STATESMEN ATTENDING THE FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE MET IN MUNICH LATE LAST NIGHT, A NAZI SPOKESMAN SAID:

"The conference has agreed on the main essentials. An agreement will be signed before the talks end."

The agreement, it is learned, is based on four main points:

1. A "token occupation" of the fringe of the Sudeten areas by German troops to-morrow.
 2. The rest of the Sudeten areas which were to be ceded under the original Anglo-French plan, to be handed over by October 10.
 3. An international army to police the Sudeten areas before the Germans advance. This army will, until the whole of the territory changes hands, always occupy an area between the advancing Germans and the retreating Czechs.
- The new frontiers of Czechoslovakia to be guaranteed by Germany, France, Britain and Italy.
- This plan was handed to the Czech observers at the conference, who dispatched it at once to Prague.
- The agreement is a provisional one. It must be approved by the British and French Cabinets and, of course, by the Czechs.
- In Munich last night it was hoped that agreement by all three could be secured by to-day.
- As soon as the Czech plan is carried out another conference will be called, this time in a neutral country, to discuss a plan of general European appeasement.

If You're Digging—A Warning

A specimen air raid trench—properly built—was added to the Building Exhibition, Olympia, last night. Some of the trenches being constructed without expert guidance are described by experts as "death-traps"—an official of the exhibition said.

"Safeguards against the possible falling in of the sides are necessary, and our exhibit is intended as a guide to the public and to the builders whom they may employ."

Colonies Demands

Meanwhile, all nations will study the German demands for the return of her colonies and means to settle the civil war in Spain.

Other countries, notably Russia, might be invited to attend.

The four statesmen had talked all day since Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier met Hitler and Mussolini in the Fuehrerhaus at one o'clock.

The Duce and the Fuehrer had had a private conversation for an hour and a half before the talks opened.

At three o'clock the statesmen parted for an hour and a half while the British delegation took a belated lunch of mixed meats with Rhine wine.

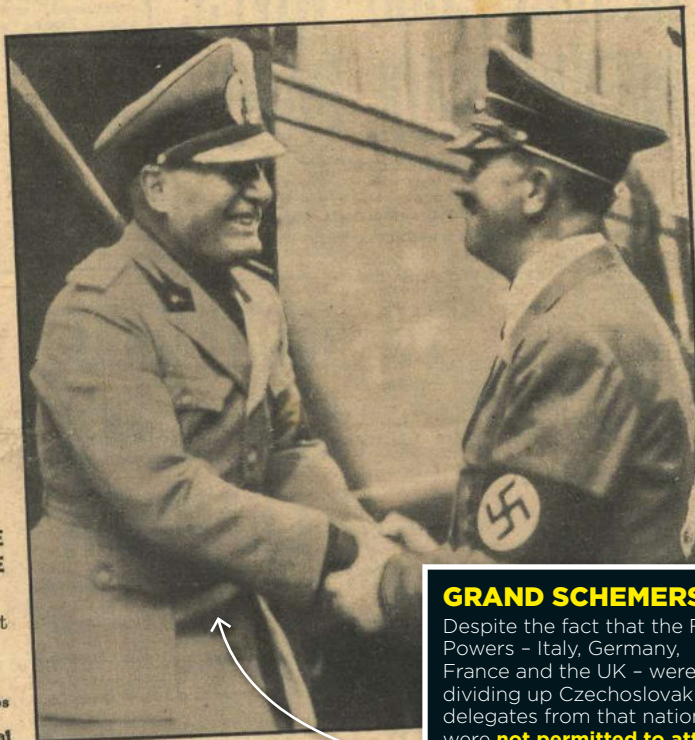
From 4.30 until 8.30 the discussions continued.

Then there was another break. Mr. Cham-

(Continued on back page)

'MY FRIEND, BENITO'

THAT'S HOW HITLER USUALLY REFERS TO ITALY'S DICTATOR. AND YESTERDAY, WHEN HE MET HIM AT KUPSTEIN, ON THE OLD AUSTRO-GERMAN FRONTIER, HE GAVE HIM THIS WARM HAND-SHAKE. THEN THEY TRAVELLED TOGETHER TO MUNICH.



BRITAIN MUST BE STRONG

THE whole world—and no nation more than Britain—will rejoice if a peaceful and honourable solution of the problem has at last been reached after days of agonising suspense.

To Britain peace means time. And time means strength. And strength means peace.

Last night while the peace talks went on in Munich, the Home Office issued its detailed plans for the general evacuation of London and other big cities and towns.

Hundreds of blind and deaf children from L.C.C. special schools in and around London were evacuated yesterday to similar special schools in various parts of the country.

They were not told why they were going. Every tiny inquirer was led to believe that it was to be "just a holiday."

More physically defective children will leave London to-day for country schools. Plans have been completed for the speedy evacuation of the 500,000 schoolchildren under the control of the L.C.C. should the need arise.

All such plans should go on, should be rehearsed, elaborated, perfected.

So that always we are strong and prepared for anything.

The evacuation plans (given in full on page 19) lay it down that refugees must go to the district selected for them; that occupiers of houses in those districts must take in refugees, that the State will pay costs of travel and billeting when the plans are first put into operation.

PREMIER'S WIFE SMILES HAPPILY

Mrs. Chamberlain joined in the service of prayers for peace at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, London, last night.

Several hundred people were in Downing-street when she left No. 10, and she smiled happily and waved her hand in acknowledgment of their greeting.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **30 September 1938**, the British Prime Minister returns home from Germany, brandishing a piece of paper he believes will prevent a deadly war

"I BELIEVE IT IS PEACE FOR OUR TIME" NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

As Neville Chamberlain stepped off his plane on the afternoon of 30 September 1938, wielding that all-important piece of paper, he looked jubilant. The journalists and crowds anticipating his arrival from Munich cheered, but all fell silent as he began to speak.

"This morning I had another talk with Herr Hitler. Here is the paper which bears his name as well as mine." A by-product of the Munich Conference (in which the Allies divided up Czechoslovakia in a vain attempt to placate Hitler), the three-paragraph letter was a personal agreement between Hitler and Chamberlain. It reflected the apparently mutual view that Britain and Germany should not go to war with each other ever again. The Prime Minister read it out loud to the crowds, truly believing he had saved Europe from destruction.

Later that day, he spoke the words he is most remembered for – "I believe it is peace for our time" – on the steps of 10 Downing Street. He also advised the audience to "go home and get a nice, quiet sleep".

But Chamberlain's vision of peace was not to be. Less than a year later, World War II had begun, bringing devastation to the continent. Hitler had dismissed the agreement as just a "scrap of paper". Chamberlain was swiftly removed from power in 1940 and died later that year. Ⓢ

ECHOES OF THE PAST

Chamberlain's speech echoed the words of former prime minister **Benjamin Disraeli**, who in 1878 returned from Germany claiming "peace I hope with honour".

TOUGH TALK

Chamberlain worked hard to convince France, Czechoslovakia's staunchest ally, to accept the pact. He hoped it would **satisfy Hitler's desire for more land**.

CRISIS AVERTED?

ABOVE: The Prime Minister speaks to the crowds at Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow
RIGHT: Negotiations on a round table take place at the Munich Conference. Chamberlain is seated at Hitler's right-hand side



1938 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

5 SEPTEMBER In Chile, a group associated with the Nazis launches a failed coup. The government executes nearly 60 of its members, who had been told their lives would be spared.

21 SEPTEMBER The most powerful hurricane ever to hit New England (with 160-miles-per-hour winds) strikes, killing over 600 and causing approximately \$5 billion worth of damage.

27 SEPTEMBER The RMS *Queen Elizabeth* (the largest passenger liner yet built) is launched in Clydebank, Scotland. The opening ceremony is performed by Elizabeth herself, wife of George VI.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

1087 DEATH OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

With the passing of the Norman invader, also dies any hope of completing his magnum opus, the Domesday Book

When, in December of 1085, King William I gave orders to carry out a 'Great Survey', it felt to the people of England and Wales like the biblical Day of Judgement was upon them. Every soul in the kingdom was to be assessed, and no appeal would be heard. And so this survey came to be known as the Domesday Book.

Its purpose was to determine who owned what and what the King was owed, be it cash or military service. Over 13,000 places were named, listing all of the landholders and the

resources at their disposal, from ploughs to slaves and cows. At a time when the majority of the population was illiterate, and before the days of high-speed travel and communications, this was an incredible feat.

Although a first draft was completed, the project was eventually abandoned early in the reign of William II, who succeeded the throne in 1087. But what exists of the Domesday Book offers an unparalleled glance at life in Norman England, and has become the foundation stone of our national archives.

THE QUESTIONS

Commissioners were sent across the country to ask major landowners how things had changed under Norman rule

What is the manor called?

Who held it at the time of Edward (reigned 1042-66)?

Who holds it now?

How many hides are there (one hide equals 120 acres of land)?

How many ploughs are held by the lord and how many belong to the peasants?

How many villeins (the richest of the unfree peasants who had to pay his lord service and rent)?

How many cottars (an unfree peasant with up to five acres of land)?

How many slaves?

How many freemen?

How many sokemen (equal to a freeman but owing dues to his lord for his holding)?

How much do the freemen and sokemen own?

How much woodland?

How much meadow?

How much pasture?

How many mills?

How many fisheries?

How much has been added to or taken away from the estate?

What did it used to be worth and what is it worth now?

THE CHURCH

PARISH CHURCHES WERE SUPPORTED BY TITHES (10% OF THE EARNINGS OF THE CONGREGATION). BISHOPS AND ABBOTS WERE LITERATE AND WELL PAID



13,418

PLACES ARE LISTED IN THE DOMESDAY BOOK. ALMOST ALL OF THESE CAN BE FOUND ON A MODERN MAP OF ENGLAND, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THEIR NAMES HAVE CHANGED

DID YOU KNOW?

The Domesday Book is made up of two volumes, 'Little Domesday' and 'Great Domesday', totalling **888 pages** and over **2 million words**

THE LIFE OF A NORMAN PEASANT

SPRING

Animals put out to graze and seeds are sown

SUMMER

Harvests of cereals, fruit and vegetables are gathered

WINTER

Animals are killed to provide sustenance during the colder months

AUTUMN

Animals graze on the remainder of the crops, providing manure

DID YOU KNOW?

In the Book, people are referred to by their trade, like 'Fulchere the Bowman', or by more personal traits, like 'Alwin the Rat' and 'Ralph the Haunted'

THE MANOR

LORDS GRANTED PROTECTION AND LAND IN RETURN FOR THEIR TENANTS' LOYALTY, MILITARY SERVICE AND OFTEN A SUBSTANTIAL PAYMENT

NORMAN SOCIETY

King

Nobles & barons
(tenants-in-chief)

Knights
(under-tenants)

Free peasants
(sokemen & freemen)

Unfree peasants
(villeins, bordars & cottars)

12

BARONS
ALONE

CONTROLLED
A QUARTER
OF THE LAND

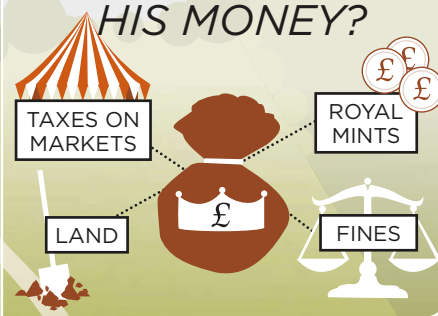
TOWNS

BIG CITIES LIKE LONDON AND WINCHESTER WEREN'T INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY, PERHAPS BECAUSE THEY WERE GRANTED SPECIAL POWERS AND EXEMPTIONS FOLLOWING THE INVASION IN AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE THEIR LOYALTY

THE ENEMY IN THE NORTH

Some believe that it was the threat of invasion from Norway and Denmark that spurred William to order the survey, so that he knew the resources at his disposal

WHERE DID THE KING GET HIS MONEY?



DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

26%
OWNED BY
THE CHURCH

54%
OWNED BY
190 TENANTS-
IN-CHIEF

17%
OWNED BY
THE KING
AND HIS
FAMILY

3% OWNED BY
EVERYONE ELSE



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

An outpouring of public grief follows the death of Lady Diana Spencer

1997 PRINCESS DIANA'S FUNERAL

Billions of mourners watched as Diana, Princess of Wales, was laid to rest after the tragedy that took her life in Paris

This sombre September day was unlike any other. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets of Westminster, wishing to pay their final respects to the late Lady Diana Spencer, who had died in a tragic accident at the age of just 36. The funeral was a grand affair, with her ex-husband, Prince Charles, in attendance alongside their sons, Harry and William. Elton John famously performed *Candle in the Wind*, rewritten to commemorate Diana's inextinguishable personality. A period of national grief in Britain defined the nation's mood for the rest of that year.

PEOPLE'S PRINCESS

The beautiful and strong-willed young woman had won the hearts of the British people, and her charitable and philanthropic work made her (in the words of her brother) "the very essence of compassion". However, her marriage to Prince Charles was racked with controversy.

The press and paparazzi feasted on the extramarital affairs of both parties, especially Charles's involvement with Camilla Parker Bowles. In a revealing interview in 1995, Diana claimed she suffered from depression and bulimia as the marriage deteriorated – winning the sympathy of the public.

Even after their divorce in 1996, Diana retained much of her status and popularity. Still a member of the royal household, she kept on with her philanthropic work, and her passion for fashion continued to influence the style magazines and trends of the season. In 1997, she began dating Dodi Al-Fayed, the son of Egyptian businessman Mohamed Al-Fayed. The couple were tragically killed in August that year, when their car crashed inside a tunnel in Paris. Though it was widely believed the pursuing paparazzi had caused the crash, an inquest in 2008 also found that the driver of the car had been driving recklessly under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

The horrible news shocked the world. Diana, the beloved 'People's Princess', was gone. Her body was taken back to the UK and given a lavish (though not a state) funeral. Monarchs, celebrities and politicians attended the service, and a further 2.5 billion people the world over followed the ceremony. The Princess was soon interred on a peaceful island at her ancestral Northamptonshire home, where she lies to this day. 📍



WHO'S TO BLAME?

Despite the discovery that the driver had been drinking and the car had been previously written off, **conspiracy theories abound**, with some even believing the royal family to be behind her early death.

WHAT REMAINS

Wreckage of the Princess's car is removed from the tunnel



CIRCLE OF LIFE

It was estimated that over a **million bouquets of flowers** were left outside Kensington Palace after Diana's death. When they began to decay, they were turned into fertiliser, and used to help the Kensington Gardens grow.

ROAD BLOCK

Mourners were told to stop bringing flowers and gifts, as they posed a safety hazard



ENGLAND'S ROSE
Princes Charles, William and Harry read floral tributes



"I'm aware that people I have loved and have died and are in the spirit world look after me"

Princess Diana, to the Bishop of Norwich



THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The 1854 Soho cholera outbreak, and the man who solved it

1854 DR JOHN SNOW CURES LONDON OF DEADLY CHOLERA

Initially a poor Yorkshireman, the pioneering epidemiologist rose to prominence by putting forward a controversial theory on disease

On the evening of 7 September 1854, the eminent doctor John Snow spoke to a council of powerful men. Cholera outbreaks had been ravaging London for the past few years, claiming the lives of almost 15,000 people, but nobody had figured out how to stop it. John Snow, a physician from Yorkshire, saw what none other could see – that the disease was transmitted in water. Presenting his compelling evidence to the local authorities, he convinced them to take action, and they responded by removing the handle of an infected water source. Snow saved many lives that day, but his quest was a long one, and it was far from over.

JUNIOR DOCTOR

Born to working-class parents in a poor neighbourhood of York, Snow was one of nine children. His intelligence was spotted early on, and at age 14, he began to work as a medical

apprentice. He earned a pittance, but the experience he gained there would be invaluable, as he gained a detailed insight into the pathology of cholera.

After he graduated from the prestigious University of London in 1844, the newly qualified doctor wrote a controversial pamphlet, *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera*. It defied the conventional belief that cholera (a disease that had arrived in Europe from Asia) was an airborne disease, spread by mysterious 'miasmas' that polluted the air with a strange killer disease. He hypothesised that the disease was carried in water sources, which had come into contact with cholera via the excrement of infected persons.

This theory was difficult to swallow, and many of his peers dismissed his ideas as "peculiar". But Snow's theories were not so far-fetched. Victorian

London was an incredibly unsanitary place, and the Thames was the stinky centre of it all. At this time, London's famous sewer systems were incomplete, and much of the populace dumped their sewage into the river directly or in poorly maintained cesspools. Indeed, almost every house in London had one of these noxious holes directly beneath it.

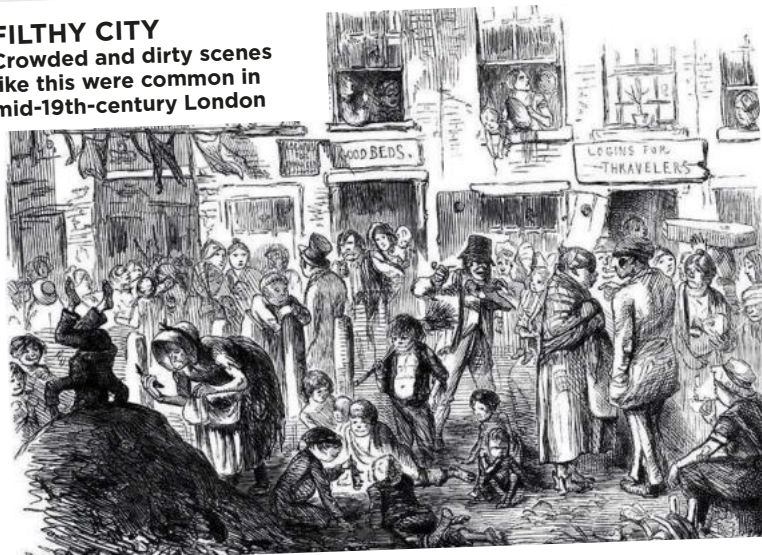
Now living in the grubby capital himself, Snow witnessed firsthand the impact of cholera on the city. To prove his theory, he began work on a "grand experiment" in 1853. This would measure the death rates of those living in places with contaminated Thames water, compared to those living with uncontaminated water. When cholera struck close to his Soho home the next year, Snow

THE PAIN KILLER

Dr Snow was also a well-known **anaesthetist**. He was one of the first to realise that inhaling certain chemicals would alleviate pain. **Queen Victoria** asked him to give her **chloroform** during the birth of two of her children.

"Snow found opponents in every corner. The idea that cholera came from faecal bacteria, ingested by its victims, was too disgusting for the public to stomach"

FILTHY CITY
Crowded and dirty scenes like this were common in mid-19th-century London





HEALTHY LIVING
At a young age, John Snow pledged his commitment to abstinence, vegetarianism and a teetotal lifestyle



A DOCTOR'S BRIEFCASE

The kit above contains tools for treating cholera: morphine for pain relief and drugs to reduce gut swelling

saw the opportunity to turn his neighbourhood into a case study.

After convincing a sceptical local priest about his theory, Snow interviewed households who had been impacted by cholera to garner information about where they got their water. He placed dots on a map of the area to show where cholera cases had occurred, and noticed that they had one thing in common – they were situated close to a pump on Broad (now Broadwick) Street, supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company, who were known to have taken water from polluted sections of the Thames. There were a few anomalies – such as the local brewery workers who mostly drank beer and their own water supply – but the evidence painted a clear picture.

Snow rushed his evidence to the parish board, begging them to hear him. The council was soon persuaded to remove the handle of the problematic water pump. Within days, the number of cholera cases began to decrease.

In 1855, Snow published a lengthy pamphlet on his findings during the outbreak. He found that the pump's well had been dug just a few feet away from a putrid cesspit,

MAPPING IT OUT

This map was the one used by Snow to plot cholera cases. The black dots accumulate around the **Broad Street pump**. The house with the most casualties, at the end of this arrow, had **18 fatalities**.

into which the nappy of a baby (who had contracted cholera from elsewhere) had washed. The waste water had leaked into the well, causing the disease to spread exponentially.

UNRECOGNISED GENIUS

Still, Snow found opponents to his theory in every corner. The idea that cholera came from faecal bacteria, accidentally ingested by its victims, was too disgusting for much of the public to stomach. Additionally, his work presented a challenge to the capital's powerful water companies, and the government swiftly dismissed his theories.

Tragically, Snow died just four years after his 1854 breakthrough. While at his desk one day, he had a stroke, and died aged 45. It was not until 1866 that Snow got the validation he deserved, when one of his old adversaries, Dr William Farr, proved that cholera was a waterborne disease. Nowadays, Dr John Snow is regarded as the founding father of epidemiology (the study of how disease acts within a community), and as a man whose ingenuity placed him far ahead of his time. 📍



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Does Dr Snow deserve a greater place in history? Why didn't people listen to him?

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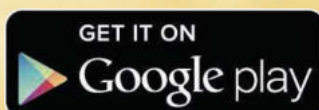


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THE LAST DAYS OF ANNE BOLEYN

It is said that the Queen of England laughed in the face of death. But was she guilty of the crimes for which she was condemned?

Alison Weir investigates



CHANGE OF HEART

Henry VIII's affair with Anne Boleyn transformed the face of Europe, but why did she fall so dramatically out of the King's favour?





NO BEAUTY QUEEN

In 1532, a Venetian ambassador described Anne as “not one of the handsomest women in the world. She is of middling stature, with a swarthy complexion, long neck, wide mouth, bosom not much raised, and in fact has nothing but the King’s great appetite, and her eyes, which are black and beautiful – and take great effect on those who served the Queen when she was on the throne.”



“Her reputation in the country at large, and Catholic Europe, was notorious”

On 2 May 1536, Anne Boleyn was arrested at Greenwich Palace and conveyed by barge to the Tower of London.

Arriving at the Court Gate in the Byward Tower – not Traitors’ Gate – she was in a fragile state. Falling to her knees, she beseeched God to help her, protesting that she was not guilty of the crimes for which she had been convicted. She would have been aware that it was rare for anyone accused of treason to escape condemnation and death.

The lords who had brought her committed her to the custody of Sir William Kingston, the Constable of the Tower, who conducted her to her lodging. “I was received with greater ceremony the last time I entered here,” she observed, recalling how she had come to the Tower in triumph before her crowning in 1533. “Mr Kingston, do I go into a dungeon?”

“No, Madam, you shall go into your lodging that you lay in at your coronation,” the Constable told her. He was referring to the Queen’s apartments in the royal palace.

“It is too good for me!” Anne cried. “Jesu, have mercy on me!”

Anne Boleyn’s story is one of the most dramatic in English history. Well-born but not conventionally beautiful, at 21 she arrived at the English court after

spending seven years in France, and her French manners, her stylish dress and her wit and charm made her an immediate success.

By 1526, Henry VIII had fallen passionately in love with her, and the following year he resolved to set aside his chaste and devoted wife, Katherine of Aragon, who had failed to give him a male heir, and marry Anne. There followed six long years of frustration, in which the Pope prevaricated over granting an annulment.

In the end, a disillusioned Henry broke with Rome, declared himself Supreme Head of the Church of England, and, in 1533, had his union with Katherine declared invalid, and his secret marriage to Anne proclaimed lawful.

But the child with which she was then pregnant, meant to be the long-awaited prince, turned out to be a girl, Elizabeth. This was a cataclysmic disappointment, for it had not yet been proved that a woman could rule successfully, as Elizabeth later did as queen of England, and it was seen as against natural

and divine law for a woman to wield dominion over men.

During the three years she was queen, Anne remained influential, but her continued failure to bear a male heir undermined her power. In January 1536, after two failed pregnancies, she miscarried of a son, to the King’s crushing disappointment. It laid her open to the machinations of her enemies, who were legion, not only at court, but throughout the country, where she was widely regarded as the “goggle-eyed whore” who had displaced the good Queen Katherine. The stage was set for her fall, which caused a sensation in its time.



Henry fell in love with Anne when she was serving as a maid-of-honour to Katherine of Aragon

TO THE MANOR BORN? Anne Boleyn: The making of a queen

Anne was probably born in 1501, the younger daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn. In 1522, aged 21, possibly through her father's influence, she arrived at the English court as maid-of-honour to Katherine of Aragon, after spending seven years in France serving Claude, Francis I's queen, and Marguerite of Valois, his sister. That is when Henry VIII perhaps first met Anne, although he may have met her when he visited Margaret of Austria, Regent of the Netherlands, in 1513; Anne was then in her train.

Under the auspices of Margaret, and later of Marguerite of Valois, whom she served at some point during her time in France, Anne was exposed to the 'querelle des femmes', a lively debate about the role of women in society, which looked forward to a time when they would enjoy greater equality and autonomy. It was probably this cultural background, as well as the courtly sophistication she acquired, that gave Anne the confidence to forge her unique career in England and make her own choices in life. She may also have been influenced by Marguerite, a forward thinker, in her radical religious views.



The fall of Anne Boleyn has long been seen by many as the direct result of a marital breakdown, but that is too simplistic an interpretation. Moreover, the evidence strongly suggests that it was the King's principal secretary, Thomas Cromwell, rather than Henry VIII, who was the prime mover in the matter.

FLIRTING WITH DANGER

In April 1536, it appeared to Cromwell that the Queen, his deadly enemy, had recovered her ascendancy over the King at a time when he himself had incurred Henry's displeasure. She had also made it publicly clear, through a sermon preached by her almoner on Passion Sunday, that "wicked ministers" should be executed. It would be his neck, or hers.

Immediately, Cromwell left court and devised her ruin. In June 1536, he was to tell the Imperial ambassador, Eustache

Henry's first queen, Katherine of Aragon, failed to provide him with the son he so desperately desired

Chapuis, that "he had thought up and plotted the affair of the Concubine, in which he had taken a great deal of trouble", building his case on the King's obsessive fear of treason and the Queen's flirtatious nature. It has been called one of the most audacious plots in English history.

Anne enjoyed the admiration of the men in her circle. Her reputation in the country at large, and in Catholic Europe, was notorious. The state papers are littered with reports of slanders against her, and thus Cromwell had good reason



The enduring fascination with Anne Boleyn's life has led to a multiplicity of film and TV portrayals, like *The Tudors*

to believe that charges of immorality would stick because people would find them credible.

He apparently met no difficulty in gathering evidence. Women in her household were willing to testify against her. When Henry VIII was shown the first proofs, he was sceptical and instructed Cromwell to investigate further. Cromwell soon produced evidence of adultery and worse that Henry could not ignore.

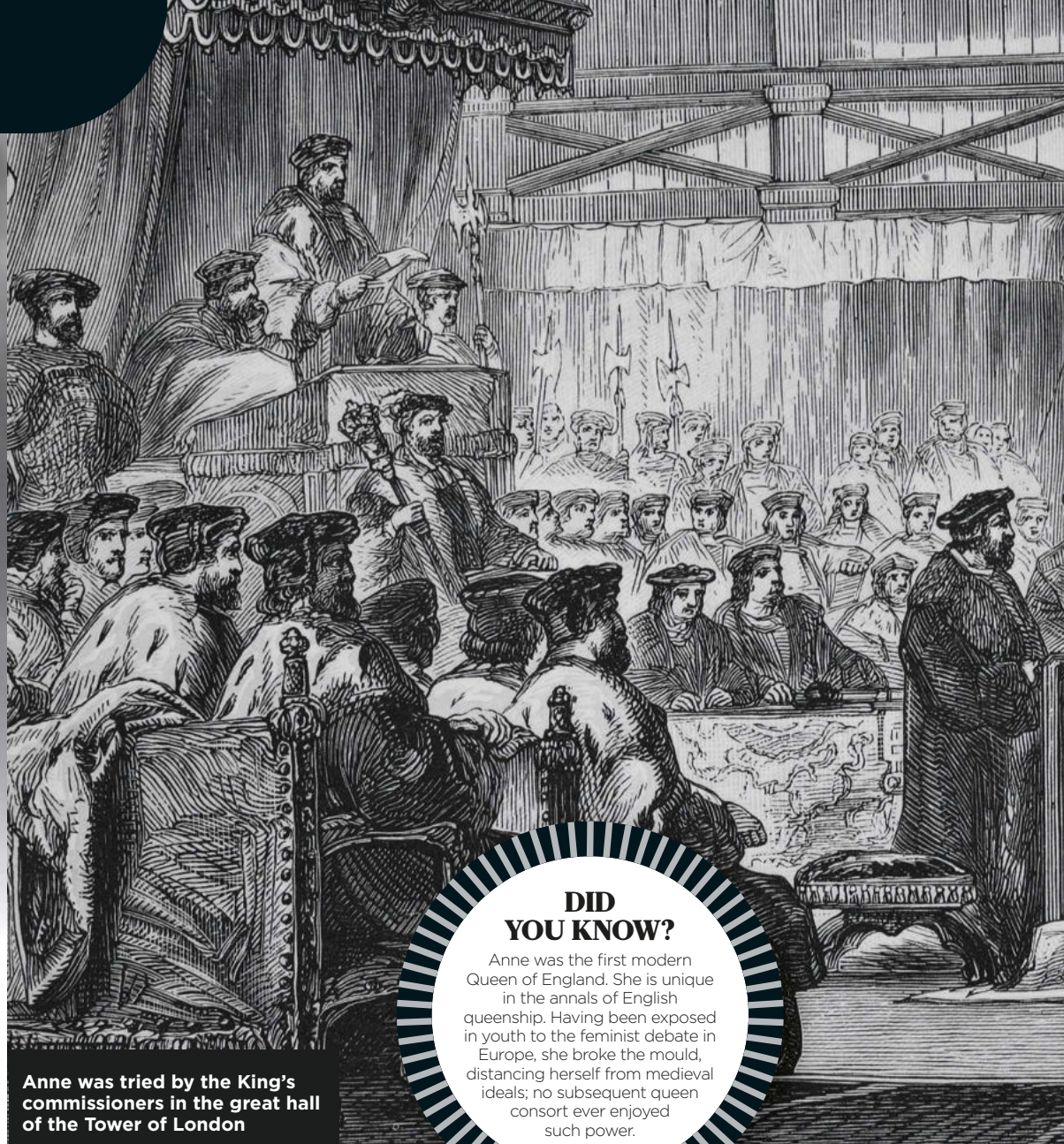
Two indictments were drawn up against the Queen, charging her with

ENEMY NO 1

Thomas Cromwell

Chief among Anne's enemies was the King's principal secretary, Thomas Cromwell. Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith, had risen to become Henry's chief adviser. He was clever, resourceful and able, an administrative and financial genius, pragmatic, hard-headed and ruthless, all qualities that were useful to the King. A contemporary who knew him thought him one whom "all others did excel in extort[ing] power and insatiate tyranny". Another recognised Cromwell as "the King's ear and mind, to whom he entrusted the entire government of the kingdom".

Where he had once been Anne Boleyn's staunch supporter, they were now rivals. She probably saw his growing power as a threat to her own influence. She opposed his policy in regard to the dissolution of the monasteries. She was a Francophile, while his instincts leaned towards the Empire, where English merchants had lucrative markets. Cromwell was aware that Anne had boasted that "she would live to see his head cut off".



Anne was tried by the King's commissioners in the great hall of the Tower of London

DID YOU KNOW?

Anne was the first modern Queen of England. She is unique in the annals of English queenship. Having been exposed in youth to the feminist debate in Europe, she broke the mould, distancing herself from medieval ideals; no subsequent queen consort ever enjoyed such power.



Anne Boleyn had assisted Thomas Cromwell's rise, and he hers, helping to bring about the break with Rome. Their turbulent relationship is depicted in Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall*

adultery with five men: three were eminent courtiers and intimates of the King, one was a relatively lowly musician, and the other was her own brother, George Boleyn, Lord Rochford. The evidence against Rochford had been laid by his wife. Anne was also accused of plotting the King's assassination. These crimes were high treason, punishable by death.

A KING'S MERCY

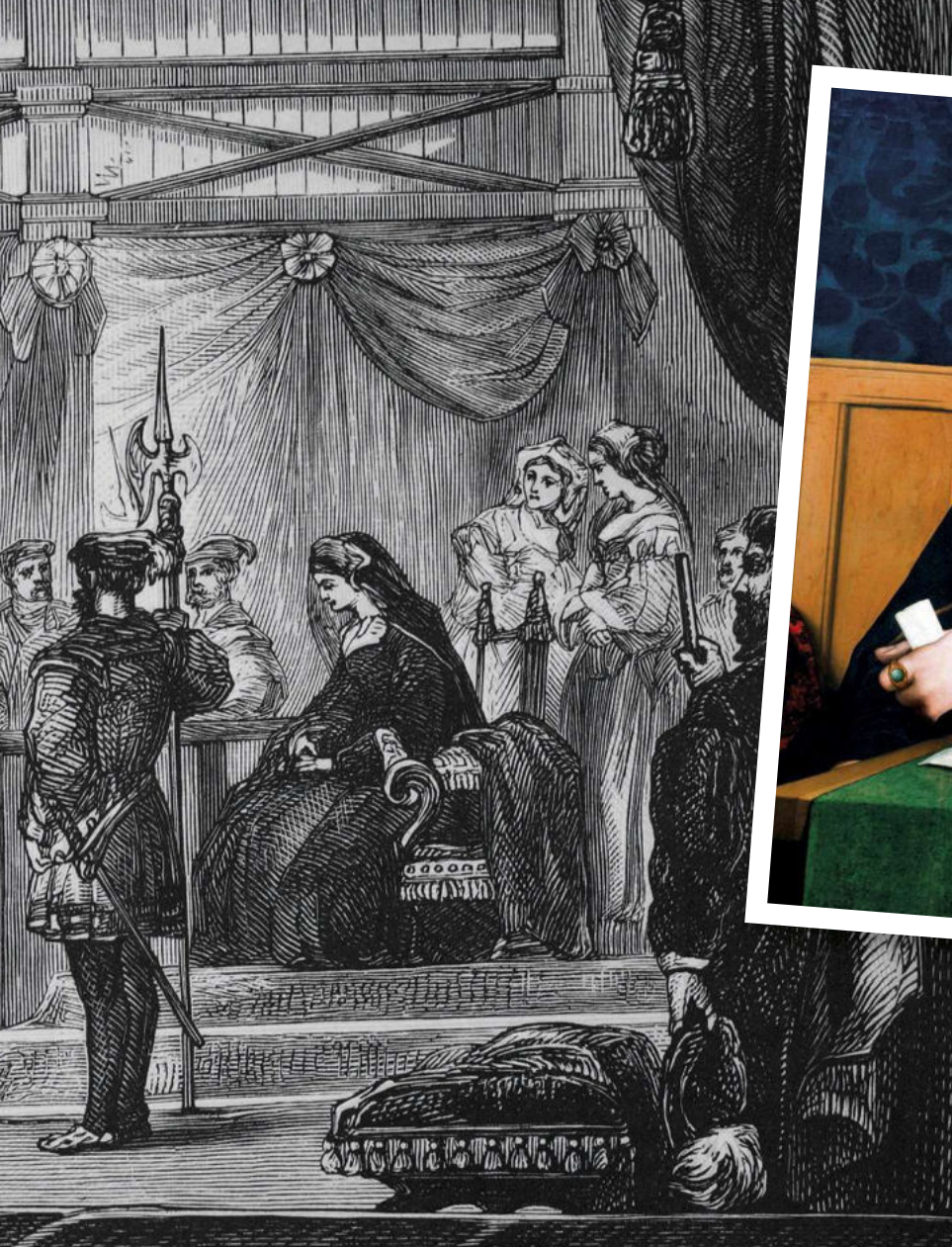
The guns on the Tower Wharf announced Anne's committal to the fortress. She was held in the Tower palace, a favoured royal residence for centuries. It had become outdated by the Tudor period, and Anne had only stayed there once, before her crowning. Cromwell, on Henry's orders, had spent the equivalent of £1.3 million on refurbishments, so that she might be accommodated in suitable splendour. The walls and ceilings were decorated in the "antick" Renaissance style,

and the luxurious apartments comprised a great chamber, a closet, a dining chamber embellished with a "mantel of wainscot with antick", and a bedchamber with a privy.

The Queen of England remained staunch in her protestations of innocence, as did the gentlemen accused with her; only the musician pleaded guilty. Another retracted his confession. But on 12 May, the four commoners were tried in Westminster Hall and condemned to death.

Three days later, at a show trial in the great hall of the Tower, attended by 3,000 people, Anne herself was tried by 27 peers, among them her own father. Despite her putting up a spirited defence, she was found guilty. Weeping, her uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, pronounced sentence:

"Because thou hast offended against our sovereign the King's Grace in committing treason against his person, the law of the realm is this, that thou



After falling out with Anne, Henry's loyal secretary, Thomas Cromwell, found a way to be rid of her forever

"The King, claiming to be moved by pity, vouchsafed his wife the kinder death"

hast deserved death, and thy judgement is this: that thou shalt be burnt here within the Tower of London on the Green, else to have thy head smitten off, as the King's pleasure shall be further known."

Anne maintained her composure. According to an account written in 1536, "Her face did not change, but she appealed to God whether the sentence was deserved; then, turning to the judges, she said she believed there was some other reason for which she was condemned than the cause alleged, of which her conscience acquitted her, as she had always been faithful to the King. But she did not say this to preserve her life, for she was quite prepared to die." She was taken back to the Queen's

Lodgings, where she spent her final days. The condemnation of her brother, Lord Rochford, followed, and two days later, on 17 May, all five men were beheaded on Tower Hill. Chapuys wrote that Anne saw them executed from the Tower, "to aggravate her grief". That same day, her marriage to Henry VIII was annulled, and her daughter Elizabeth was declared a bastard.

The King, claiming to be moved by pity, vouchsafed his wife the kinder death. Even before her trial, he had ordered that the executioner of Calais, an expert swordsman, be sent for, preempting the verdict given at her trial. The promise of a swifter death by the sword was probably used as a bargaining tool in securing her agreement to the



Anne's own uncle, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, read out her death sentence in court

annulment of her marriage and the disinheriting of her daughter.

Anne's execution was set for 9am on 18 May, but it was twice postponed to ensure that a reasonable number of witnesses were present; throughout the whole legal process against the Queen, the government took pains to ensure that justice was seen to be done. But the delay was torture for her.

“Anne knelt in the straw, arranging her clothes about her feet to preserve her modesty”

SITE OF VIOLENCE

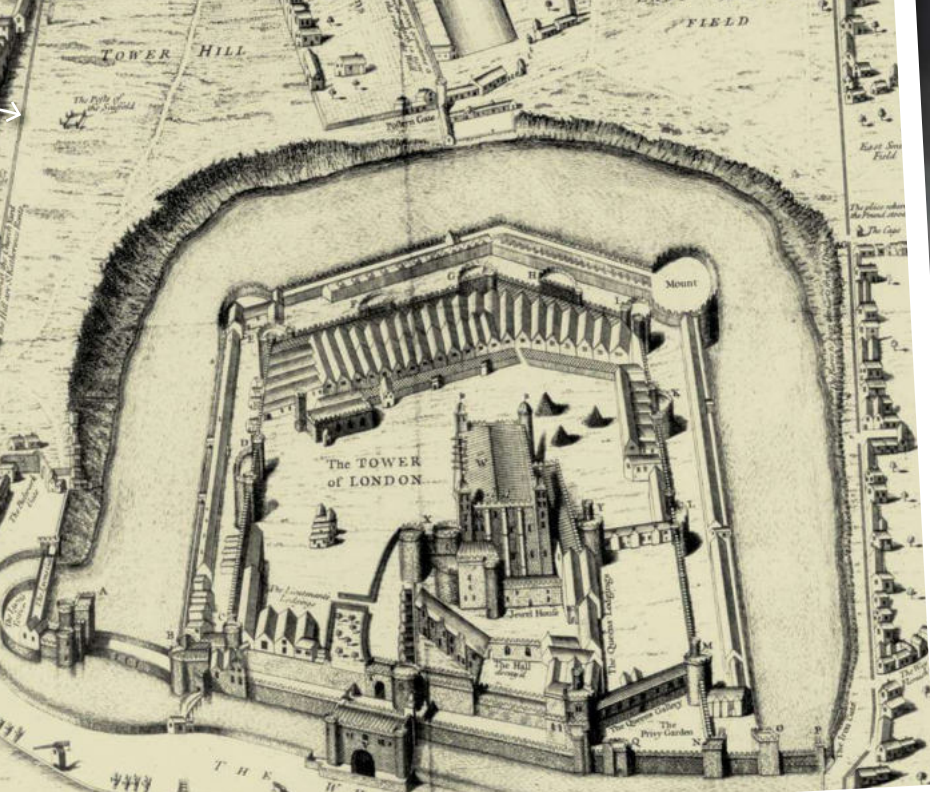
A permanent scaffold was erected on Tower Hill in 1485 for public executions. Though Cromwell and many other key figures were beheaded here, Anne was not among them: she was given a private execution within the Tower grounds.



DID YOU KNOW?

Modern medical opinion estimates that death by decapitation takes an average of thirteen seconds. Some victims die instantly, while others – including perhaps Anne Boleyn – can experience a few dreadful moments of awareness of what is happening.

Anne's ladies-in-waiting wept as she climbed the scaffold



The Tower of London, built after the Norman Conquest, has been used as a prison since 1100



Before her execution, Anne said: "I have heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a little neck"

innocency always to be clear." Chapuys reported: "She expressed the desire to be executed. No person ever showed greater willingness to die."

One of the ladies in attendance on Anne had secretly sent to Chapuys to tell him that the Queen, "before and after receiving the Sacrament, affirmed to her, on the damnation of her soul, that she had never offended with her body against the King." Anne's protestations of innocence should surely be regarded as genuine. It is barely conceivable that, on the brink of death and divine judgement, she would have risked her immortal soul by lying.

COME TO DIE

At 8am on the morning of 19 May 1536, attended by four young ladies, the Queen was escorted by Kingston to a newly built scaffold that stood before the house of ordnance, facing the White Tower – not on the supposed execution site on Tower Green that is shown to visitors today, but on the parade ground (then the tournament ground) before the Waterloo Barracks.

A thousand spectators awaited the Queen. She approached them seemingly untroubled, wearing a red kirtle, a low-necked gown of grey damask, a short white cape, and an English gable hood. She looked calm, even cheerful. Addressing the crowd, one contemporary source reported that she said "she was come to die, as she was judged by the law; she would accuse

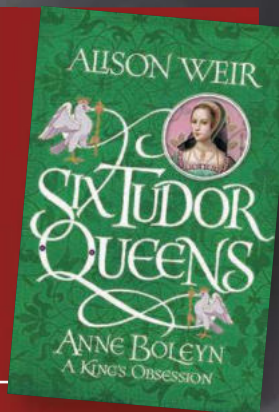
"Master Kingston," she said to the Constable, "I hear say I shall not die afore noon, and I am very sorry therefore, for I thought then to be dead and past my pain." Kingston told her "it should be no pain, it was so subtle" and then she said, "I have heard say the executioner was very good, and I have a little neck." And then she put her hands around it, laughing as she did so. Kingston observed to Cromwell, "I have seen many men and also women executed and all they have been in great sorrow, but to my knowledge, this lady has much joy and pleasure in death."

That morning, thinking it would be her last, the Queen had taken the sacrament. Kingston reported to Cromwell, "She sent for me that I might be with her at such time as she received the good Lord, to the intent I should hear her speak as touching her

5 MINUTES WITH Alison Weir



Alison is the author of the *Six Tudor Queens* novels, based on true events. She has also written several historical biographies.



Q What made you want to write about Anne?

A The fall of Henry VIII's second wife, Anne Boleyn, is one of the most dramatic and debated episodes in English history. Until I published *The Lady in the Tower: The Fall of Anne Boleyn*, in 2009, no one had devoted a whole history book to the subject. It was wonderful to have that broad scope in which to research Anne's fall in unprecedented detail, and it was exciting to find new evidence emerging. More recently, it has been fascinating to revisit her again in my new novel, *Anne Boleyn: A King's Obsession*, and to explore fresh theories based on new research.

Q Do you think Anne was guilty of the charges for which she was executed?

A I think there was a grievous miscarriage of justice. The circumstances of Anne's fall strongly suggest that she was framed; even her enemy Chapuys thought so. In assessing the evidence for and against her guilt, the truth becomes staggeringly clear. There are a multitude of compelling factors, notably the incongruity of the charges (particularly that of plotting the King's death), the alteration of dates and the discrepancies in the indictments.

Q Why does her story continue to fascinate to this day?

A Her life is one of the most debated in English history, and she has always been controversial. I think the fascination lies in the fact that Anne's story is so dramatic. It's an irresistible blend of romance, intrigue, horror and mystery – from the romance of Henry's courtship of Anne to those 17 dreadful days she spent in the Tower, with their awful climax.

none, nor say anything of the ground upon which she was judged. She prayed heartily for the King, and said that he had been always to her a good, gentle sovereign lord: and if any would meddle with her cause, she required them to judge the best. And so she took her leave of them, and of the world, and heartily desired they would pray for her."

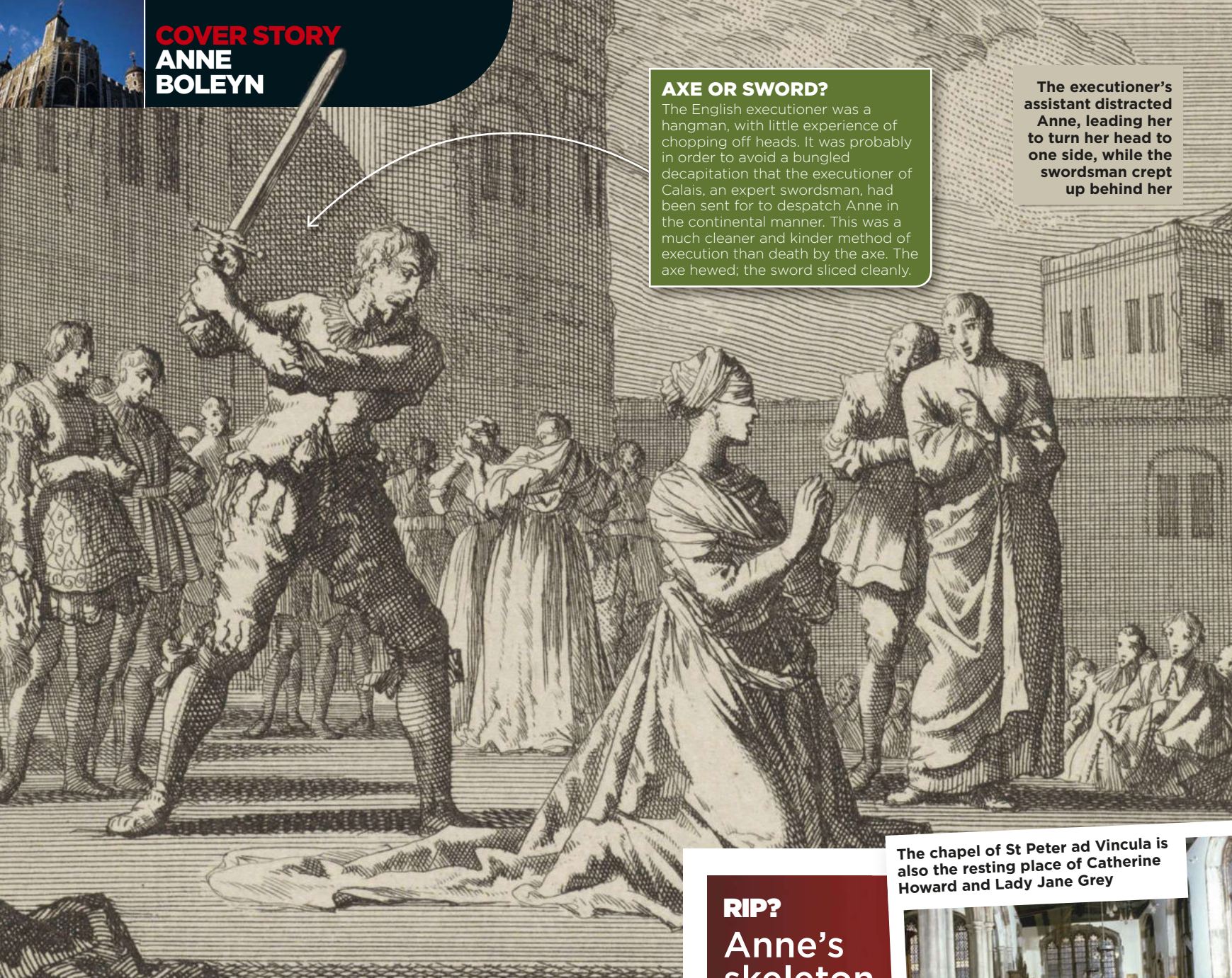
Anne knelt in the straw, arranging her clothes about her feet to preserve her modesty, looking around nervously.

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1 GETTY X2

AXE OR SWORD?

The English executioner was a hangman, with little experience of chopping off heads. It was probably in order to avoid a bungled decapitation that the executioner of Calais, an expert swordsman, had been sent for to despatch Anne in the continental manner. This was a much cleaner and kinder method of execution than death by the axe. The axe hewed; the sword sliced cleanly.

The executioner's assistant distracted Anne, leading her to turn her head to one side, while the swordsman crept up behind her



The chapel of St Peter ad Vincula is also the resting place of Catherine Howard and Lady Jane Grey

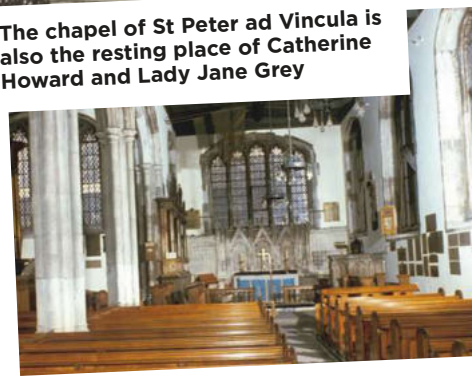
RIP?

Anne's skeleton

Anne was buried in the royal chapel of St Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of London, beneath the altar pavement.

In 1876, during excavations, what was thought to be her skeleton was found. It was described as the bones of "a female of between twenty-five and thirty years of age" with a square lower jaw and tiny vertebrae, which were thought to bear witness to Anne Boleyn's famous "little neck", and a surgeon confidently expressed the opinion that these remains were "all consistent with the published descriptions of Queen Anne Boleyn".

But forensic science was then in its infancy, and recent research strongly suggests that Anne was about 35 when she died, while her portraits all show her with a pointed chin; so this was probably not her skeleton. But a partial skeleton of another woman was also found, a woman of 30 to 40 years old. It probably belonged to Anne Boleyn. The remains were reburied, however, as those of Lady Rochford.



< The headsman said in French, "Madam, do not fear. I will wait till you tell me." One maid, weeping, came forward to blindfold her with a linen cloth. Those watching sank to their knees, in respect for the passing of a soul. Anne was fervently praying aloud, making no confession, but saying, "O Lord God, have pity on my soul! To Jesus Christ I commend my soul!"

Distracted on purpose by the executioner's assistant, Anne turned her blindfolded head towards the scaffold steps, and the headsman, having removed his shoes, came up stealthily behind her, grasping the sword with both hands, and swinging it to gain the necessary momentum. One judge reported that, as the Queen of England's head fell to the ground, her lips and eyes were still moving.

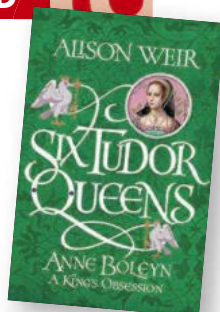
Anne Boleyn left behind her an enduring mystery. Had she been guilty,

or had she died an innocent woman? "If any will meddle with my cause," she had said on the scaffold, "I require them to judge the best." Many since have done just that, and a good case can be made for her innocence. But the enigmas remain, and it is hard to get beyond that brave and tragic figure on the scaffold to the woman who had been the scandal of Christendom and the catalyst for the English Reformation. ☉

GET HOOKED

BOOK

The second novel in Alison Weir's epic *Six Tudor Queens* series, *Anne Boleyn: A King's Obsession*, is available to buy now, weaving fiction with exciting new research. Published by Penguin (2017), RRP £18.99.



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COULD NEVER WIN

VIETNAM

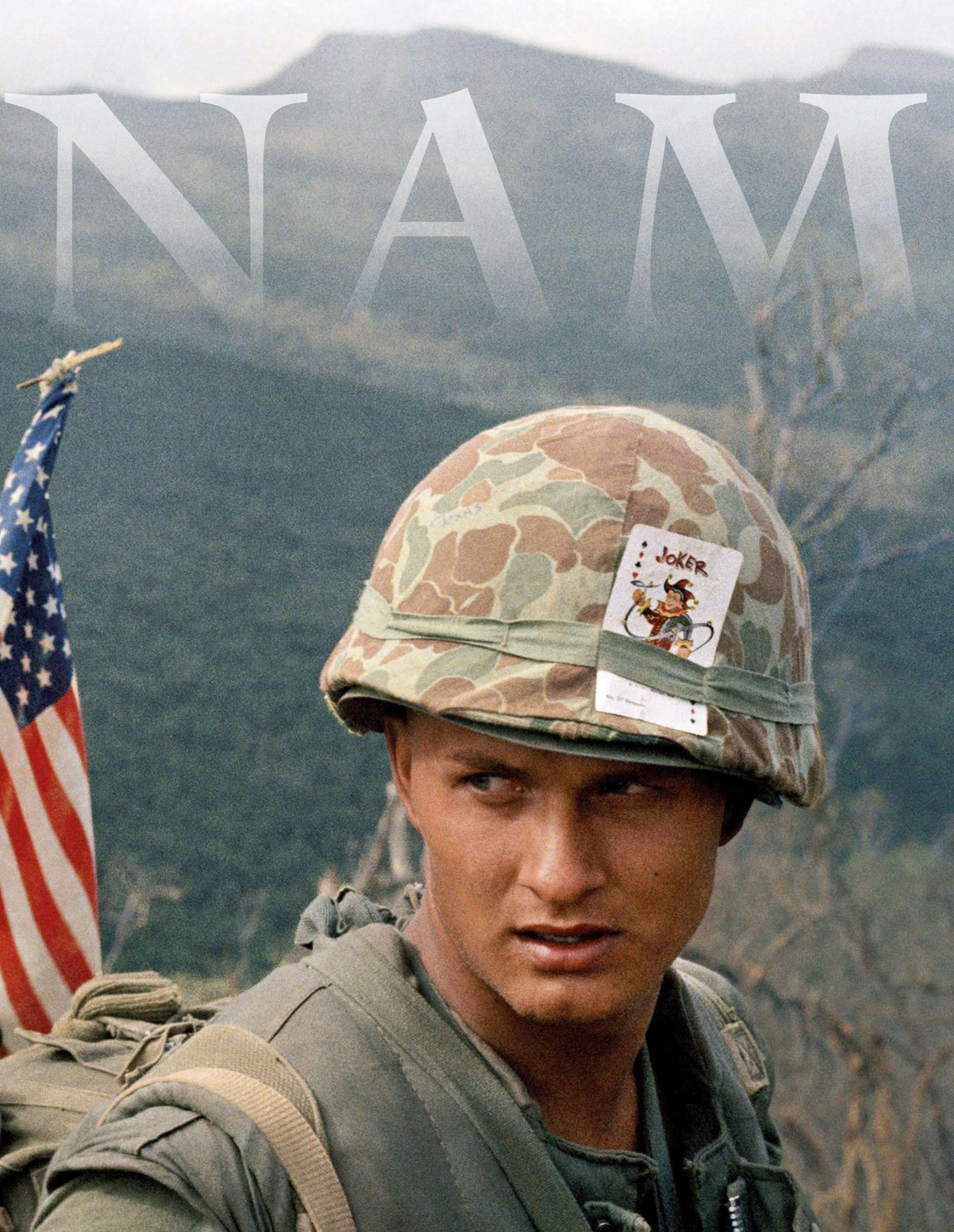
THE WAR AMERICA COULD NEVER WIN

As GIs struggled to overcome their communist enemies in the jungle, another very different adversary brought the fight to the streets of America

Words: Jonny Wilkes

With an average age of 19, American soldiers in Vietnam were ill-prepared and ill-equipped. Fifty-eight thousand members of the US armed forces died, along with several hundred thousand Vietnamese civilians.

REX/SHUTTERSTOCK X2



NAVI



VIETNAM THE WAR AMERICA COULD NEVER WIN

Somewhere in the line of veterans – a single file of bedraggled hair, faded fatigues, wheelchairs and crutches – as they slowly snake towards the Capitol Building is Barry Romo. The former lieutenant of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade enlisted believing in fighting communism, and wishing to emulate his father's deeds in World War II, but now he is joining comrades to protest the war in Vietnam. Today, 23 April 1971, is the end of a week of demonstrations, street theatre, candlelit vigils, arrests and camping on the Mall in Washington DC, and there is one last act of defiance, and sacrifice, for Romo to perform.

He looks down at his medals, which he will soon be rid of. He remembers when his patrol in Tam Kỳ province was ambushed by the Viet Cong and he, just 19 years old, ran out in the open rice paddy to wave down a medevac chopper. He received a Bronze Star for saving the wounded. He remembers when his platoon sergeant stepped on an American 'Bouncing Betty' mine and had his intestines and stomach blown

out. He remembers his beloved nephew being shot in the throat and it taking 48 hours before the body could be retrieved.

It is almost his turn. Romo looks at each man stepping to the microphone to say a few words before turning and hurling their medals, ribbons and dogtags at the Capitol, stood behind a quickly constructed fence to keep protestors out. Many curse the government, others apologise, and one limping man throws his cane. Rejecting these symbols of bravery is a powerful display of how the war has no meaning. Romo says of his medals: "These ain't shit!" This day, the veterans capture the spirit of a massive movement, in which millions fight against a war America cannot win.

SEEING RED

US involvement in Vietnam had not always been so strongly opposed, with dissent before 1965 confined to colleges. In a time of Cold War politics, the Americans held to the 'Domino Theory': the fear that



Vietnam War veterans tear off their medals and throw them to the ground during a demonstration

if one country fell to communism then its neighbours would follow. In 1954, Vietnam had been divided in two and since then, the ruling communists in the North had tried to unify the country. Add that to instability in the South as the communist National Liberation Front (the NLF, but better known as the 'Viet Cong') looked to overthrow the government and it was inevitable that US foreign policy would dictate that assistance – in the form of thousands of 'military advisers' – must increase. >

DID YOU KNOW?

Men younger than 21 were deemed old enough to fight in Vietnam, but not to vote – until the 26th Amendment, passed in March 1971, lowered the voting age to 18.

"I'm not going 10,000 miles from home to murder and burn another poor nation"

MUHAMMAD ALI



Hippies, veterans and celebrities alike descend on the Mall, Washington DC to protest the war

GETTY X4, REX/SHUTTERSTOCK XI, TOPFOTO XI

CAN'T BEAT CHARLIE

A HIDDEN ENEMY

The decision to deploy troops in 1965 revealed a fatal flaw in American foreign policy: hubris. By considering North Vietnam as nothing more than a pawn in their Cold War chess game with the Soviet Union, the US underestimated the enemy, with tragic and long-lasting consequences.

Victory for the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong meant uniting the country under a communist flag, so they fought for their very identity. Such zeal meant they endured colossal death tolls – they lost ten men for each American killed – without losing the will to drive out the imperialist invaders.

Their guerrilla tactics suited the terrain far more than the US reliance on superior firepower. In the dense jungles and swamps, American grunts faced ambushes from an enemy they could not even see, who then disappeared into the vegetation or by using a complex tunnel network. These would be cleared by a lone soldier, a 'tunnel rat', armed with just a torch, knife and pistol. Then, if Viet Cong positions could be captured, there was the risk of ingenious booby traps, from flags rigged to explode when lowered to pits of sharpened 'punji' sticks.

American bombing, including napalm and defoliants, failed to destroy the communists, who remained well supplied by the Soviet Union and China (along the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos and Cambodia). Even their rifle of choice, the AK-47, performed better than the Americans' standard-issue M14, which jammed in the tropical conditions.

Not knowing who the enemy was (Viet Cong fighters could easily hide among any supporters in South Vietnam), demoralised American troops were left carrying out search-and-destroy missions. These 'Zippo Raids' devastated whole areas and dehumanised the Vietnamese, leading to untold civilian deaths. A hidden enemy in a war of attrition meant the Americans sent home body bags rather than news of victory.



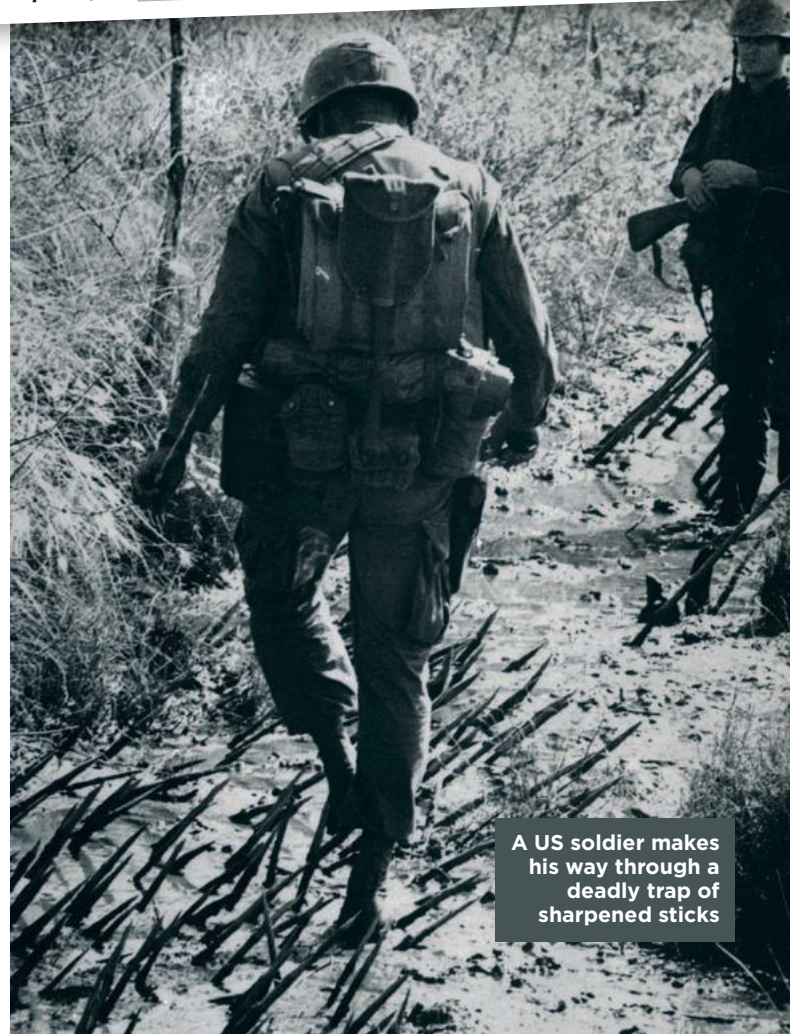
A wounded Viet Cong soldier is 'flushed' from his hiding place by the US cavalry



A group of Viet Cong patrolling in a rice paddy



A Viet Cong base camp is burned to the ground



A US soldier makes his way through a deadly trap of sharpened sticks



VIETNAM THE WAR AMERICA COULD NEVER WIN

“If we quit Vietnam tomorrow, we’ll be fighting in Hawaii and next week we’ll have to be fighting in San Francisco,” warned President Lyndon B Johnson. Then, when two US destroyers were (allegedly) attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in August 1964, the resulting Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave LBJ authority to escalate involvement without declaring war (see page 40).

Although public opinion sided with the government in 1965, and stayed favourable for years, dissent became evident from the outset. People’s attitudes towards Vietnam differed immediately from previous conflicts, where early days were dominated by propaganda and patriotism. Instead, anti-war sentiment bloomed from, or connected with, other social movements of the 1960s. It was a time of counterculture, civil rights activism and the exploration of freedoms.

So as the bombings of North Vietnam got underway (Operation Rolling Thunder), organisations like Students for Democratic Society headed marches, while ‘teach-ins’ at dozens of campuses discussed the justification and morality of the war. A similar idea would spring up later near military bases – called ‘GI coffeehouses’ – for disgruntled grunts.

In late July, LBJ changed the war irrevocably by announcing an immediate increase of troop levels from 75,000 to 125,000, on the advice that aerial superiority had done little to hinder the communist guerrillas. Putting boots on the ground, however, meant doubling the draft to 35,000 a month, which young men refused by burning their draft cards. Opposition to the draft would intensify as anger spread at the system’s unfairness, with it affecting the

poor and African American populations hardest. Those who did enlist faced a conflict of attrition – being bogged down in jungles and guerrilla assaults by the Viet Cong. Firepower caused the deaths of many North Vietnamese and VC, as well as civilians, but for the people back home, the main images in the media would be of American body bags.

FLOWER POWER

By 1967, as half a million men and billions of dollars poured into Vietnam, disillusionment had turned the protests into a global movement. Marches took place around the US, as well as London, Paris and Rome, and featured prominent figures. On 15 April, Martin Luther King joined 400,000 in a march in New York; the President’s trip to Los Angeles on 23 June was met by a massive riot; and on 21 October, 100,000 gathered at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC. Here, and before clashes with soldiers at the Pentagon, the famous photo of hippies putting flowers into the barrels of rifles got snapped.

For LBJ, he went from being the president who signed civil rights legislation to the man who was killing Vietnamese civilians with toxic chemicals, like ‘Agent Orange’ and napalm. He cancelled public appearances, knowing everywhere he went he would be met with the chant: “Hey, hey LBJ! How many kids did you kill today?” Things only got worse the next year.

On 31 January 1968, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese

Continues on p42



A weary US infantryman sits beside rows of body bags



Protestors set fire to their draft cards

“LGB went from the president who signed civil rights legislation to the man killing Vietnamese civilians”

DID YOU KNOW?

Actress and anti-war activist Jane Fonda made a controversial visit to North Vietnam, earning her the nickname ‘Hanoi Jane’.

Over 500,000 people took part in the Moratorium March in November 1969



Fire power went head-to-head with flower power, as protestors placed blooms in the barrels of National Guardsmen rifles

MIND THE CREDIBILITY GAP HOW THE MEDIA FOUGHT THE WAR

Vietnam is referred to as the ‘first television war’, when raw images depicting the horrors of war replaced the strictly controlled government propaganda seen in previous conflicts. Uncensored coverage of a battle’s aftermath or lines of bodies blared into American homes, most of which had TVs, every day.

Yet, prior to 1968, reporting remained positive, or at least not overly negative. The armed forces recognised a need to ‘sell’ the war back home, and many contentedly believed the “good guys shooting Reds” stories. That changed with the Tet Offensive. Although the US had repelled the series of surprise attacks, the media saw Tet as a failure and the American public grew convinced the war was far from over (going against the official message from the White House). In his damning broadcast,

Walter Cronkite – polled as being “the most trusted man in America” – said “We are mired in stalemate”.

From then on, the media was in conflict with the government, giving more exposure to the anti-war movement and

shocking images, such as the My Lai Massacre and the ‘Napalm Girl’ (*below*). Presidents Johnson and Nixon failed to close the ‘credibility gap’, as Americans increasingly distrusted everything that they said.



Nine-year-old Phan Thi Kim Phuc, the ‘Napalm Girl’, runs naked along the road after being severely burned in a napalm attack by South Vietnamese forces

VIETNAM WAR AT A GLANCE

A guide to one of the most complicated conflicts in history

Q WHAT WAS THE WAR ABOUT?

A American interests in Vietnam went back over a decade before President Johnson deployed troops. The rise of communists in North Vietnam, led by Ho Chi Minh, in the 1950s had turned the divided country into a Cold War battleground. As the US believed that if one state fell to communism, others would follow – the ‘Domino Theory’ – they had to get involved (albeit incrementally).

Q WHO WON?

A Certainly not the US, who withdrew in 1973 humiliated, the national psyche and economy in tatters for years to come and more than 58,000 men dead. Vietnam came out even worse as millions perished and the country had been all but destroyed. Yet North Vietnam had stood toe-to-toe against a global superpower and forced them to retreat.

Q WAS BRITAIN INVOLVED?

A In terms of rhetoric, Britain proved a tepid ally. Even with LBJ pushing Prime Minister Harold Wilson for a greater show of support, – as part of his ‘More Flags’ policy (the President hoped to sell the war as a crusade against communism) – they offered nothing more than minor non-military assistance. Like in America, Britain witnessed plenty of anti-war action.



21 JULY 1954

▲ As part of the ceasefire between Ho Chi Minh's communists and French forces, the Geneva Accords divides Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

7 AUGUST 1964

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution – passed after a supposed attack by the North Vietnamese – authorises President Lyndon B Johnson to escalate American involvement.



27 NOVEMBER 1965

▲ Marches, teach-ins and self-immolations during the year culminate in a 30,000-strong rally.

21 OCTOBER 1967

Some 100,000 gather in Washington DC before a march to the Pentagon. Troop numbers in Vietnam near half a million.

28 AUGUST 1968

▼ Protestors clash with security at the Democratic National Convention. In the wake of Tet, LBJ had announced he would not seek re-election.



20 DECEMBER 1960

The National Liberation Front forms to overthrow the US-backed dictator in South Vietnam.

28 APRIL 1967

▼ Boxing champion Muhammad Ali refuses the draft while the war of attrition intensifies.

31 JANUARY 1968

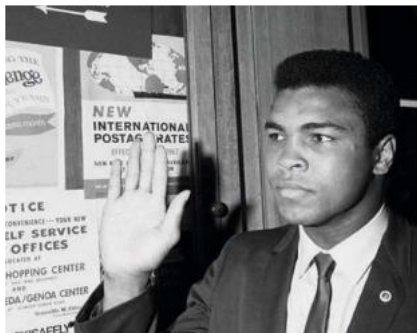
The Tet Offensive is launched, causing public support for the war to plummet.

20 JANUARY 1969

Richard Nixon is inaugurated. The new President introduces his ‘Vietnamization’ policy, which aims to withdraw Americans by training South Vietnam troops.

28 JULY 1965

◀ With bombing underway, LBJ announces an increase of troops from 75,000 to 125,000.



VIETNAM THE WAR AMERICA COULD NEVER WIN



Q WHO WAS THE ENEMY?

A The US had to fight both the armies of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (the North) and zealous communists in the South, known as the Viet Cong. They all received substantial backing from China and the Soviet Union, too. Then as the war went on, another enemy to the American effort emerged: a vociferous anti-war movement back home.

Q HOW WAS THE WAR FOUGHT?

A Young, inexperienced US troops quickly became bogged down in short bursts of action against guerrilla forces deep in unbearably hot jungle and swamp terrains. They grew demoralised carrying out search-and-destroy missions or being used as bait for aerial firepower. Even though the Americans killed ten men for each of their own, they could not eradicate the communists' will to fight.

21 FEBRUARY 1970

▲ Henry Kissinger, National Security Adviser, begins secret peace talks with North Vietnamese representative Le Duc Tho (above left).



15 OCTOBER 1969

Following the anti-war festival Woodstock, 2 million participate in the Moratorium to End the War in Vietnam.

7 JANUARY 1971

Operation Ranch Hand - which sprayed toxic chemicals on South Vietnam - ends after nine years.

18 DECEMBER 1972

▲ The intense 'Christmas Bombings' put pressure on North Vietnam to agree to a peace deal.

8 AUGUST 1974

Nixon resigns amid the Watergate scandal.

5 DECEMBER 1969

▼ Shocking photographs of the My Lai Massacre appear in *Life* magazine.



4 MAY 1970

Four students are killed when the National Guard opens fire at a protest at Kent State University, Ohio.

23 APRIL 1971

Veterans throw their medals onto the steps of the Capitol. Distrust in the government grows in June when the first instalment of the Pentagon Papers is published.

29 MARCH 1973

The last military personnel leave Vietnam after nearly eight years of involvement.

30 APRIL 1975

▼ The fall of Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam, marks the end of the war.



VIETNAM IN NUMBERS

19 X 2

The average age of the American soldier in Vietnam was 19 (compared to 26 in World War II). More than 35,000 of those who died were aged 21 or under.

When Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, there were only two dissenting votes. It passed the House of Representative 414-0 and got through the Senate 88-2.



47

The Pentagon Papers, a top-secret study of US involvement in Vietnam, was leaked to the press in 1971. The Papers consisted of 47 volumes and 7,000 pages.

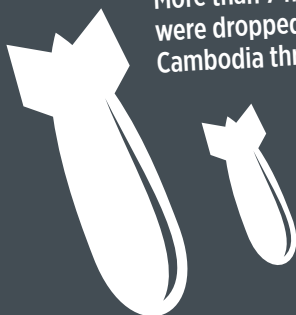


258

The Medal of Honour, the highest US military decoration, was awarded 258 times to men serving in Vietnam: 172 to the Army, 57 to Marines, 15 to the Navy and 14 to the Air Force.

7 MILLION

More than 7 million tons of bombs were dropped on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia throughout the conflict.



1 TRILLION

Although only an estimate, it is thought the US spent \$140 billion in the Vietnam War, which works out at over 1 trillion dollars in today's money.



In the largest anti-war rally, 500,000 descended on Washington DC for the Moratorium March on 15 November 1969. Marches took place around the world, including London, Paris and West Berlin.



American news broadcaster Walter Cronkite reported on the horrors from Vietnam

DID YOU KNOW?

Shortly after the Tet Offensive, General Westmoreland requested 200,000 more troops to finish the war once and for all. The media saw it as proof of the army's weakness.



'Pigasus the Immortal' is presented as the Yippies' Democratic candidate, 1968

launched strikes against more than 100 military and civilian targets, including the Saigon headquarters of US forces commander General Westmoreland and the Embassy. Although the Tet Offensive caught the troops by surprise and ended with a bloody three-week battle for the city of Hue, South Vietnam, it ultimately became a tactical US success. But it did not matter, as Tet was a media catastrophe. How could the enemy pull off such a daring offensive? How could the war nearly be over, as the government insisted? Had the army been weakened? High casualty numbers, negative news stories and images from Tet – notably the filmed execution of a Viet Cong suspect – shocked Americans and led to major changes.

Westmoreland, *Time's* Man of the Year in 1965, had to be replaced, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara resigned and LBJ suspended the bombing of North Vietnam. With Americans feeling betrayed by their government, the President's popularity tumbled, with one poll stating 50 per cent of Americans did not approve of his handling of the war. When broadcast behemoth Walter Cronkite described Vietnam as a "stalemate", LBJ responded: "If I've lost Cronkite, I've lost middle America."

Sure enough, LBJ announced he would not seek re-election that year, a huge win for the anti-war movement. The Democratic National Convention in Chicago that August became a target for the Yippies (a radical youth group), who put forward a pig, Pigasus the Immortal, as candidate to mock the state of politics. Clashes with police resulted in the arrests of a group of activists, the 'Chicago Seven', whose five-month trial created a cause célèbre.

Any expectation of the new president being a 'dove' rather than a pro-war 'hawk' was lost when Richard Nixon won the election on a promise to achieve an "honourable end" in Vietnam. He even asserted that a "silent majority" of Americans still supported the war. That said, he knew public opinion had shifted, so he introduced a policy of


phased troop withdrawals and started to hand over responsibility to the South Vietnamese army. President Nixon called it "Vietnamization".

Although a popular move, complete withdrawal would take three years, so morale among the men left behind collapsed. Drug abuse, desertions and 'fragging' (killing their own officers) rose, while racism and violence towards the Vietnamese worsened. As accusations of atrocities spread, those returning from their year-long tour of duty faced an angry public, with the more radical protestors spitting at them and calling them 'baby killers'. Soldiers joined their own anti-war groups, like Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

The war ongoing, demonstrations not only continued, they got bigger. A couple of months after Woodstock, some 2 million workers, students and children stopped what they were doing on 15 October 1969 to participate in rallies around the country. The Peace Moratorium proved to be the largest demonstration during Vietnam – its success saw the event repeated a month later. Nixon incurred further wrath in December by introducing a draft lottery, the first since World War II. He hoped it would make the system fairer, but it inspired a new wave of protests and thousands of men either to flee to Canada or head to college for deferment.

SLAUGHTERED SUPPORT

With so many groups protesting for so many reasons, the movement fragmented. Several defining events, though, served to unite people in the final drive to end the war. In late 1969, news of the My Lai Massacre – complete with uncensored photographs – broke. On 16 March 1968, Charlie Company from Americal Division's 11th Infantry had been sent to the hamlet of My Lai, believing it to be full of VC or



During the Mai Lai Massacre, between 300 and 500 unarmed civilians were killed by US soldiers

VIETNAM
THE WAR AMERICA
COULD NEVER WIN



**“We are fighting a war
with no front lines, since
the enemy hides among the
people, in the jungles
and mountains”**
GENERAL WESTMORELAND, 1967

GETTY X3

A girl kneels over the body of Jeffrey Miller, one of four students shot during a protest at Kent State University



Benjamin Spock, a renowned pediatrician (left), and Martin Luther King lead an anti-war march in Chicago

MAKE LOVE NOT WAR ON THE MARCH

The anti-war movement attracted millions of people, but was far from being a united group with a single voice. It brought together students, hippies, artists, clergy, celebrities, women's rights activists and veterans, and became inextricably linked to other movements of the 1960s, such as civil rights.

Early protests focussed on 'teach-ins' on campuses and the burning of draft cards – Muhammad Ali got stripped of his heavyweight boxing title for refusing the draft – but as death tolls rose, acts of civil disobedience began. These included preventing Dow Chemical, the makers of napalm, to hold job fairs, and guerrilla street theatre performances of mock search-and-destroy missions.

The movement became more vociferous with mass marches in cities in America and around the globe. They became associated with music from the likes of Joan Baez, Bob Dylan and John Lennon or speeches by leading figures, such as Martin Luther King. While mostly peaceful, gatherings occasionally spilled into violence – as well as Kent State, rioting broke out at the Democratic National Convention in 1968, which resulted in the arrests and media-spectacle trial of the 'Chicago Seven' protestors.

Members of the anti-war movement – most notably the veterans who threw away their medals – faced accusations of treason, but momentum shifted towards them as support for the war waned.

DID YOU KNOW?

Tear gas used on protestors at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago reportedly affected the presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey while he was in the shower.

more than 58,000 Americans dead and feeling the effects for decades, be it from a crippled economy, veterans suffering from psychological trauma or an established distrust in the government. The very word 'Vietnam' has plagued US foreign policy arguably to this day. Yet the war came to be defined in another way – by people standing up and holding their leaders to account. And they sometimes paid a terrible price to prove that a war could no longer be won without enough public support. ○



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Was the US right to go to war with Vietnam? Is it right to attempt to pacify civil activism?

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

"No event in history is more misunderstood than the Vietnam War"

PRESIDENT NIXON, 1969

< their sympathisers. There they raped, mutilated and slaughtered as many as 500 unarmed women, elderly and children. The atrocity only stopped when the passing Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson landed his helicopter between the troops and surviving civilians. The revelations of the massacre and its cover-up caused further outrage. Supporters of the war had long claimed moral authority over the evils of communism; the My Lai Massacre weakened that position.

My Lai also galvanised many veterans, who felt just as betrayed and disgusted, into actions such as the Winter Soldier Investigations, where they gave accounts of war crimes. The most symbolic gesture they could carry out, though, would be throwing away their medals earned in what they saw as an immoral war, which almost 1,000 veterans (including Barry Romo) did in 1971.

My Lai was not the only secret to hit the headlines. Demonstrations erupted after news broke of Nixon's clandestine bombing and invasion of Cambodia – far from bringing the war to a close, it appeared he had expanded operations. At Kent State University, Ohio, on 4 May 1970, members of the National Guard opened fire on a gathering of students, killing four and wounding nine.

Nixon callously responded to the shooting by saying, "When dissent

turns to violence, it invites tragedy," which, alongside the photographs of the aftermath (see above), again caused uproar. The following day, 450 colleges went on strike.

WAR IS OVER

Distrust in the government's message had grown since Tet, but this 'credibility gap' turned into a ravine on 13 June 1971 when the *New York Times* published the first instalments of the so-called Pentagon Papers. The leaked top-secret study detailed US activity in Vietnam since the 1940s, and revealed that successive presidents had deceived the public – LBJ, for example, had planned escalation as early as 1964. Nixon tried to stop publication, but a Supreme Court decision sided with the newspapers. The movement had reached its zenith and public pressure was too great. Congress repealed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, and Nixon – whose attention turned away from Vietnam as he became embroiled in the Watergate scandal – went on to end the draft and, in January 1973, he signed the Paris Peace Accords.

The US entered Vietnam a global superpower intent on defeating communism, invincible and righteous. They left abjectly humiliated, with



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Pictured: The Royal Army Medical Corps Memorial

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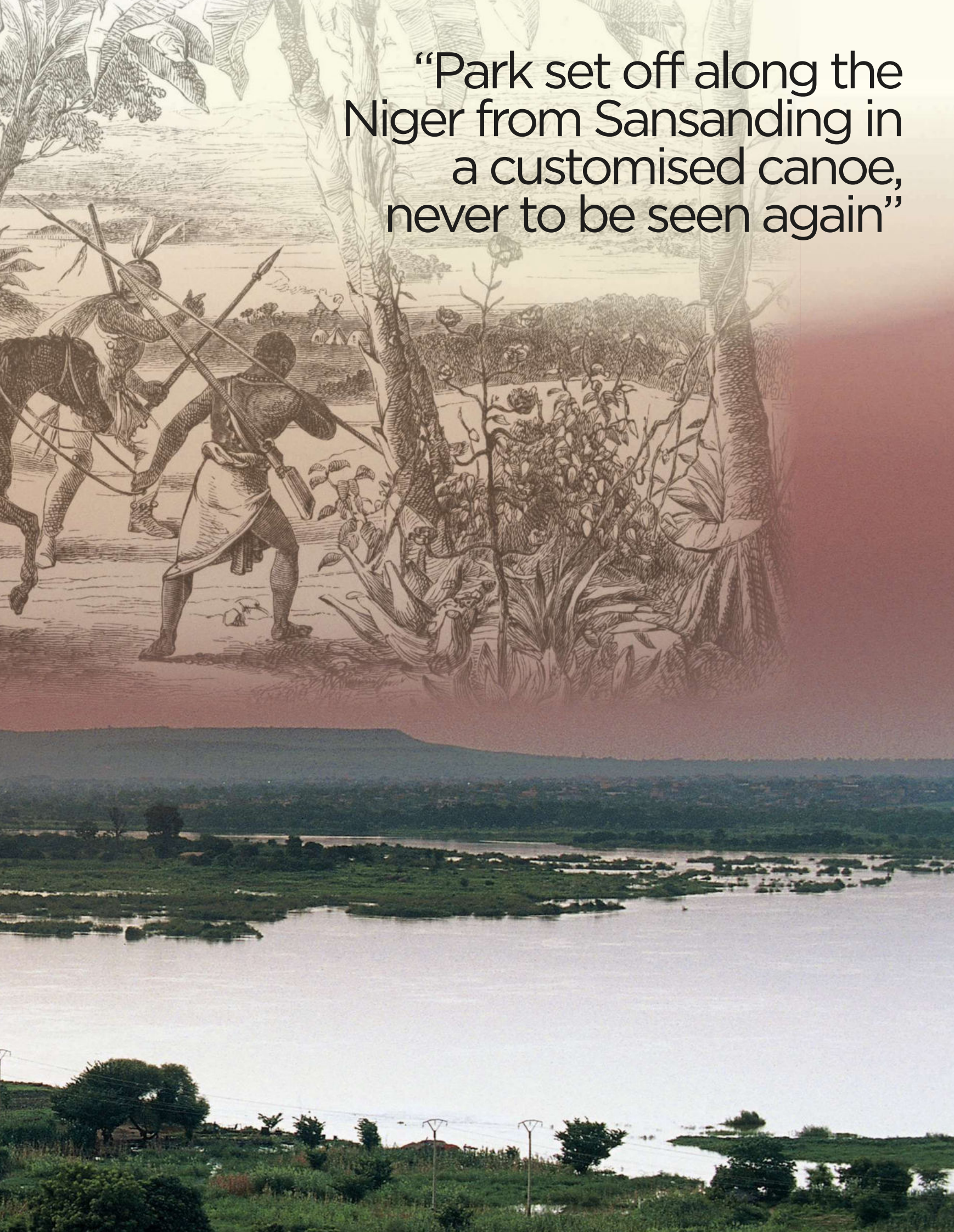
TRAVEL JUNKIE
Park's travels took him to places no European had ever been before, seeking adventure and reputation



MUNGO PARK THE ROAD TO TIMBUKTU

Pat Kinsella hunts out a Scottish explorer who risked all in pursuit of the route of Africa's Niger River

“Park set off along the
Niger from Sansanding in
a customised canoe,
never to be seen again”





On 19 November 1805, as he stood by the banks of the African river that would ultimately define his life, 34-year-old Mungo Park must have realised that his quest to unlock the enigma of the Niger would now likely end with his death.

Already he'd buried his brother-in-law, along with many more men. Of the 44 Europeans who had enthusiastically joined his expedition mere months earlier, only five remained – and one of those was out of his mind. Mungo's own mind, however, was made up. "I shall set sail for the east with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger or perish in the attempt," he wrote to the head of the Colonial Office. "Though all the Europeans who are with me should die, and though I were myself half dead, I would still persevere, and if I could not succeed in the object of my journey, I would at least die on the Niger."

The prescient letter was entrusted to his Mandingo guide, Isaaco, who transported it back to The Gambia for transmission to Britain. And then Park – accompanied by four European soldiers, a native guide and three slaves – set off in a canoe along the Niger from Sansanding, modern-day Mali, never to be seen again.

TIMBUKTU

For Europeans exploring inland Africa at the end of the 18th century, the Niger was a mystery. Maps now reveal the river rises relatively near the Atlantic, but then flows east, away from the ocean, through the Sahara Desert and deep into Mali, where it abruptly bends south to run through Niger and Nigeria, and it finally meets the Atlantic in the Gulf of Guinea. But the British didn't know that at the time.

What they did know, though, was that for long periods during the preceding centuries, seemingly endless waves of wealth had rolled out from somewhere within the Malian Empire. The fabled source of such bounty was believed to be a place on the river's big bend, whose very name had become synonymous with ultra remoteness and riches: Timbuktu – a lost city of gold that exerted a magnetic pull on the emotions and mercenary instincts of men.

These forces coalesced in the formation of the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa, AKA the African Association, founded in London in 1788. Its main objective was to discover the source of the Niger River and the location of Timbuktu.

Joseph Banks, the botanist who found fame during Captain Cook's first great voyage of discovery (1768–71), was among the association's founders, who were embarrassed that the Ancient Greeks and Romans knew more about Africa's interior than the British did. Members were driven by a mix of commercial opportunism and an ethical and religious desire to end slavery, and they committed an annual donation to fund expeditions to West Africa to colour in parts of the so-called 'Dark Continent'.

THE MAIN PLAYERS

MUNGO PARK

The seventh child of 13, Park's family were well-to-do Calvinist farmers in the Borders area of Scotland. He studied medicine and botany before meeting Joseph Banks, who recommended him as ship surgeon on an East India Company voyage, which ignited a lifelong interest in exploration.

ISAACO

Mandingo guide and translator who accompanied Park to Sansanding, from where he carried the explorer's last letters back to The Gambia. In 1810, he led a mission to determine the fate of Park's expedition.

AMADI FATOUMA

A guide who accompanied Park's party from Sansanding to Yauri, where he was imprisoned by the local king until long after the Europeans had been ambushed and killed.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON

The brother of Park's wife Alison, and a great friend of the explorer, Alexander received a lieutenancy shortly before the expedition and acted as Mungo Park's second-in-command.

LIEUTENANT MARTYN

An officer of the Royal Artillery Corps, Martyn volunteered for the expedition and was gladly accepted as an authoritarian voice to control the soldiers. He subsequently became renowned for his good humour in the face of unbelievable adversity.

The legendary city of Timbuktu was considered a source of wealth as early as the 15th century. It's at the bottom of this map, on the banks of the (very linear) Niger River



Park used this chest to carry his things, now in the Halliwell's House Museum, Selkirk

"One adventurer after another has gone forth, scarcely one has returned"
Life and Travels of Mungo Park in Central Africa





The Niger River runs through the lower portion of the Sahara Desert

44

Number of asses Mungo Park took with him from Cape Verde en route to The Gambia

Mungo and his band of ragtag explorers saw the importance of local knowledge



This engraving of the 'Black River' appeared in Park's best-selling book



One of the association's earliest expeditions ended with the death of its leader, Irishman Major Daniel Houghton, in the Sahara in 1791. Mungo Park, a young Scottish doctor and botanist, applied to be his successor in this search and, supported by Banks, he was selected. Park's first foray into the African interior began on 22 May 1795 and lasted 19 months. During the horrendous expedition, Park suffered multiple misfortunes and discomforts, including malaria, beatings, a stoning, constant threat of theft and attack, and long periods of gnawing hunger and terrible thirst.

He was captured by a Moorish chief and endured a four-month period of imprisonment, but escaped. Alone and with nothing but a horse and compass, Park reached Ségou, where, on 21 July 1796, he became the first European to see the middle section of the Niger River.

He followed the waterway 80 miles downstream to Silla, where he was forced to turn around by a lack of resources. During his return route, Park hugged the river for 300 miles, all the way to Bamako – Mali's capital.

Upon arriving in Kamalia, Park fell ill, but his life was saved by Karfa Taura, a local who sheltered him for seven months and saw him safely back to The Gambia. In Britain, Mungo received a hero's welcome, having pulled off the African Association's first achievement.

SECOND GOING

After all the near-death experiences and excitement of his first escapade, Parks got married, had four children and settled down to work as a doctor in Peebles. In 1803, however, he was jolted out of this quiet life by an offer he couldn't refuse, when the government asked him to lead another mission into the African interior to trace the Niger and find Timbuktu.

Park was commissioned as captain and his brother-in-law, Alexander Anderson, was made a lieutenant and second-in-command.

Although the bulk of the expedition would be assembled in Africa, four carpenters travelled from England – to build boats they would need to navigate the river – and another Scotsman, George Scott, was recruited as draughtsman.

They set sail from Portsmouth in January 1805 and reached the British-run island of Gorée by the end of March. Lured by the promise of double pay and immediate discharge upon their return, 34 locally garrisoned soldiers and several sailors eagerly volunteered and were placed under the command of Lieutenant Martyn from the Royal Artillery Corps. They soon left for The Gambia, cheering. Little did they know of the horrors that lay ahead.

With the blessing of a tribal king, the party travelled up the Gambia River to Kayee, where Park employed a Mandingo priest called Isaaco (a former merchant with experience of the inland) as a guide and translator. Soon, under a scorching sun, the expedition proper began, with a tortuous cross-country march to Pisania.

By the next month, several soldiers were already suffering from dysentery. Three days later, they arrived at Madina, capital of Woolli. The King, who had received Park warmly on his previous trip, was aloof and turned his nose up at the explorer's offerings, demanding more.

From Madina, Park reversed the route that he'd taken out of The Gambia the previous decade. The party experienced many thefts from locals as they travelled, and suffered their first fatality when a soldier died after an epileptic fit.

In Bady the local chief, Faranba, seized Isaaco, tied him to a tree and flogged him. As Park and his lieutenants were preparing to liberate him, however, Isaaco was suddenly released. It was not just the local tribes that were aggressive. At one stage, bees swarmed the party, stinging men and animals, killing several asses and scattering others, placing the expedition in serious peril.

On 4 July, during a river crossing, the unfortunate Isaaco was twice attacked by a crocodile, which seized him by the legs and pulled him underwater. Both times he managed to get his fingers into the animal's eyes, which caused it to loosen its hold. Park attended to

HOSTILE RIVER

The Niger River runs a curious course, rising near the Atlantic but flowing away from the ocean and through the Sahara towards Timbuktu in Mali, where it abruptly goes south to meet the Atlantic in the Gulf of Guinea. This is because it was once two rivers – one flowing northeast from the Guinea Highlands towards the interior and one rushing southeast to the coast – until the shifting topography of the region fused them into one boomerang-shaped river, with Timbuktu at its apex; one of the reasons why the city became so important.

1 31 JANUARY 1805 Portsmouth, England

Park sets sail for The Gambia aboard the *Crescent*, accompanied by his brother-in-law Alexander Anderson, George Scott, a draughtsman, and four carpenters to build canoes.

2 28 MARCH Gorée, just off the coast of Dakar, Senegal

From the garrison stationed on this British-held island, Park recruits a crew of volunteers comprised of Lieutenant Martyn, 35 soldiers and two sailors. They leave Gorée for The Gambia on 6 April.

3 29 APRIL – 4 MAY Pisania, The Gambia

After recruiting Isaaco as a guide and interpreter in Kayee, the expedition proper begins, with a tough march to Pisania, where the party stops for six days. With the rainy season hot on their heels, the

expedition begins moving again on 4 May, travelling along Park's previous 1797 escape route in reverse and going via Madina, capital of the kingdom of Woolli, and Jallacotta.

4 20–21 MAY Bady

A tense stand-off develops after the expedition arrives in this large settlement. Chief Faranba rejects Park's gifts and abducts his guide, Isaaco. As Park plans an attack with his lieutenants Martyn and Anderson, the guide is suddenly freed and the party moves on. On 4 July, near Boolinkoomboo, Isaaco is attacked by a crocodile while trying to take animals across a river; he repels it by sticking his fingers in its eyes, but is severely wounded.

5 AUGUST – SEPTEMBER Bamako to Ségou

After meeting Karfa Taura, the man who had looked after him in Kamalia on his 1795 journey and saved his life, Park reaches the summit of the ridge separating Senegal from Niger and spies the river he's been looking for. On 22 August, Park and Anderson begin travelling by boat along the Niger, from Bamako to Ségou.

6 OCTOBER – NOVEMBER Sansanding

After the death of Anderson on 28 October, Park prepares a single canoe for the onward journey, naming it *Joliba*. On 19 November, Isaaco departs overland for The Gambia while Park, along with Lieutenant Martyn, three surviving European soldiers (one mad), the guide Amadi Fatouma and three slaves set off along the river.

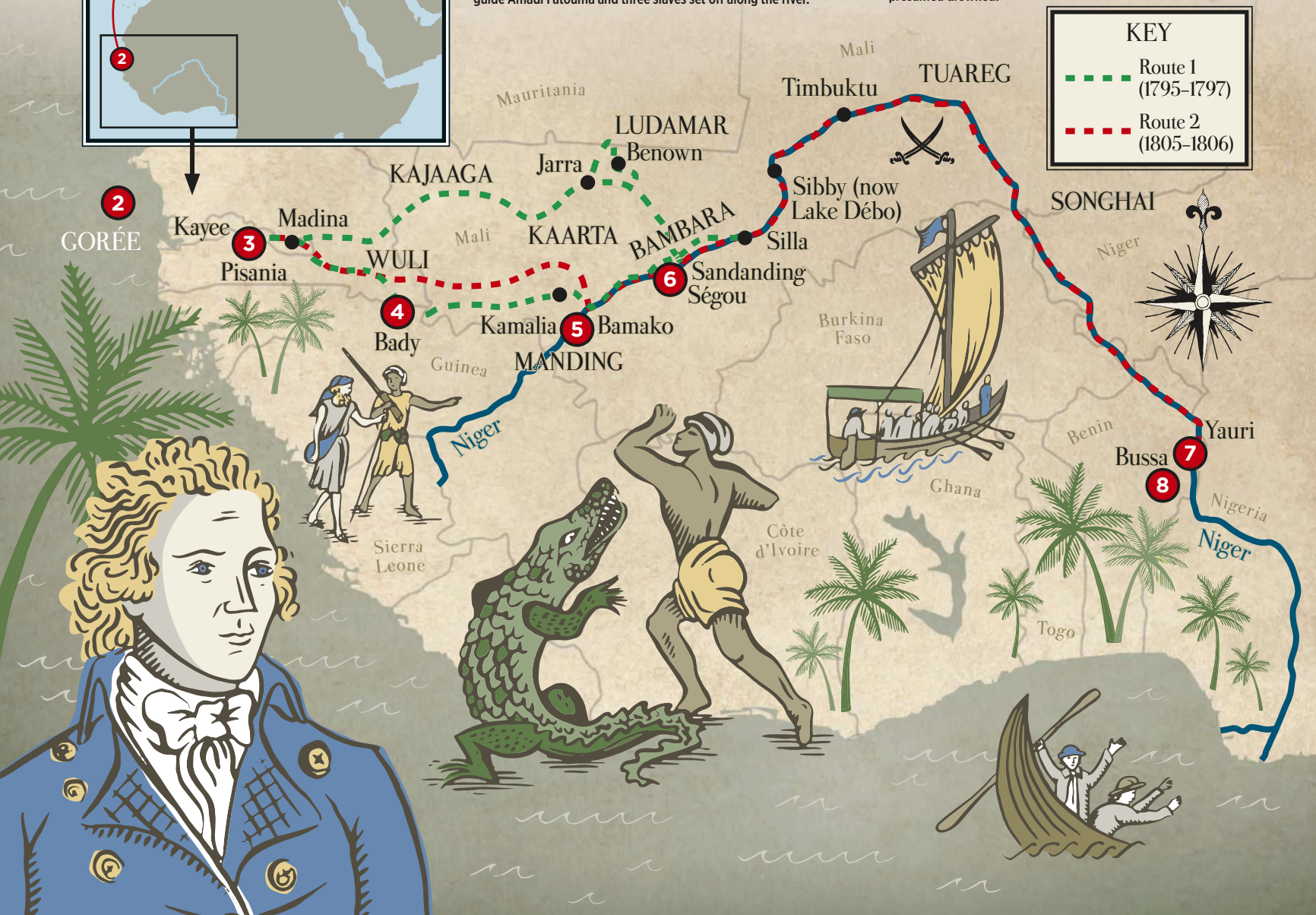
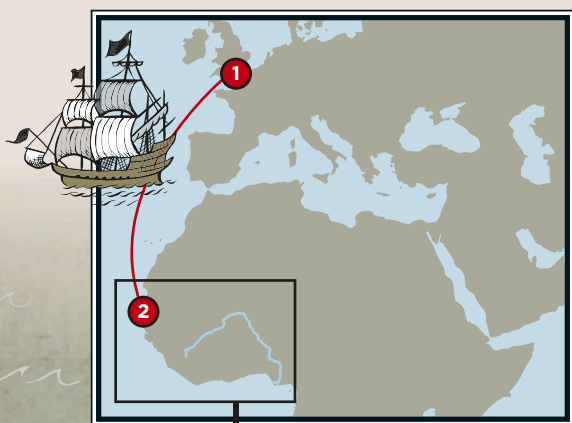
Park and his team were, according to him, harassed by fierce lions for days on end

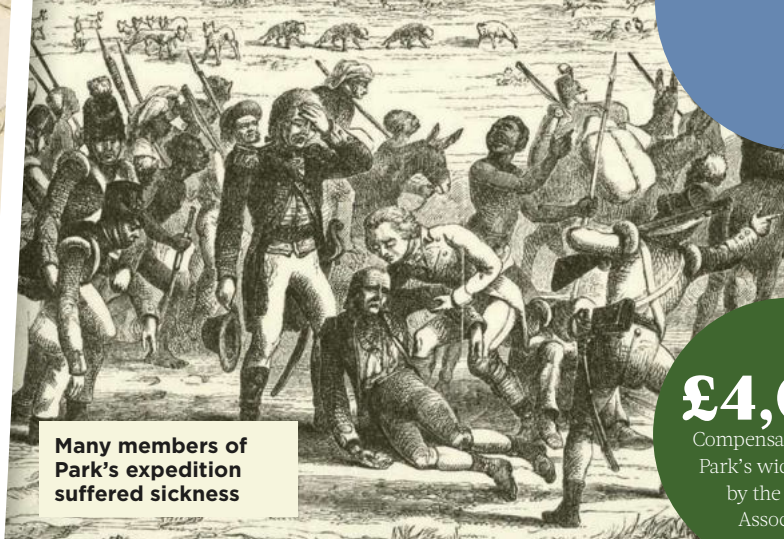
7 NOVEMBER – DECEMBER Sansanding to Yauri

The expedition travels downstream to Sibby (now Lake Débo), where attacks begin, with the party defending itself with musket fire. Further attacks come at Kabra (Timbuktu's port) and Gouroumo, where the *Joliba* is pursued by hostile canoes and one European dies from sickness. Entering Haoussa territory, they arrive at Yauri, where the local chief is presented with gifts for the King. Amadi Fatouma remains here, while Park continues downstream.

8 JANUARY 1806 Bussa rapids

Betrayed by the chief, who tells the King the explorers have snubbed him, Amadi Fatouma is imprisoned and a trap is set for the explorers at Bussa, where only one line is possible through the rapids. With the exception of one slave, the expedition is wiped out here, with Park, Martyn and the two remaining soldiers forced from the boat and presumed drowned.



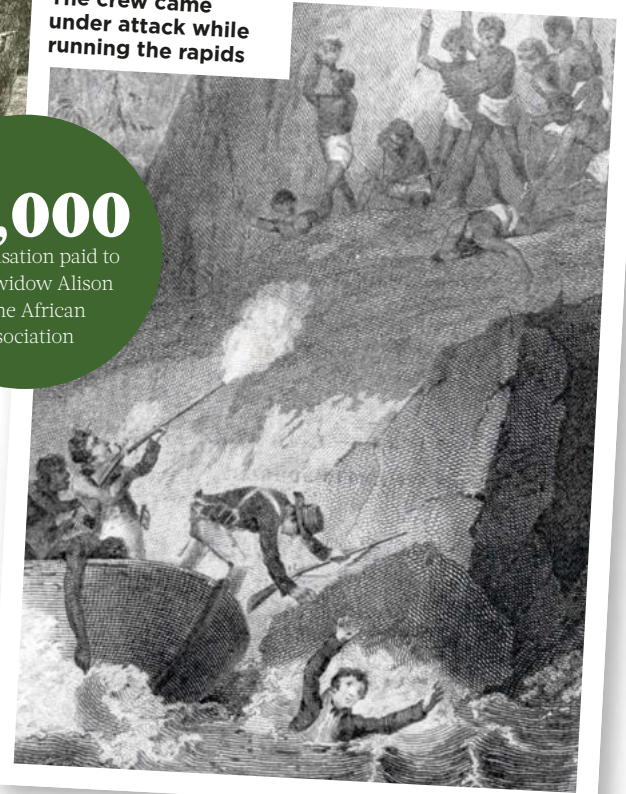


Many members of Park's expedition suffered sickness

The crew came under attack while running the rapids

£4,000

Compensation paid to Park's widow Alison by the African Association



his guide, whose legs were severely lacerated. He was forced to recuperate in Boolinkoomboo village before continuing, much weakened.

PAIN, RAIN & PESTILENCE

Such delays allowed the dreaded rainy season to catch them. Debilitating humidity was punctuated by horrific tornados, and men began dying of dysentery. Park treated the sick where possible, but was forced to leave several behind, offering villagers trinkets to look after them if they lived or bury them if they died.

Others fell by the track. One was possibly taken by a group of lions, which harassed the slow-moving party for days. Another man was stripped naked by locals while slumped against a tree in the grip of fever. Everyone was sick, including Park, Anderson, Scott and Martyn.

By early August 1805, Scott was dead and Anderson seriously ill. Park gratefully received a lift mid-month when he reached Doombila and met again with Karfa Taura, the man whose kindness had saved his life nine years earlier. A few days later, after crossing a ridge, Park spotted the Niger River and his spirits soared.

From Bamako, Park and Anderson began travelling by boat, while Martyn and the others continued on land. The canoe-men negotiated the rapids successfully, narrowly avoiding collisions with hippos and elephants. After a rendezvous in Marraboo, Park sent Isaaco to Ségou to negotiate with King Mansong for passage through the land that lay ahead.

Park offered gifts and explained his mission was to seek trading routes, through which the King could benefit handsomely. Permission was given and, on 26 August, the party left for Sansanding, where they subsequently remained

for months, waiting for canoes promised by Mansong.

On 28 October, Anderson died. Park was alone and distraught. Determined to continue, however, he converted their canoe into a schooner and named it *Joliba* (the local name for the river). Isaaco could go no further, but he found a guide called Amidi Fatouma to assist the expedition towards its final goal.

After writing several letters to be dispatched with Isaaco – including one to his wife, explaining her brother's death – Park launched on the Niger with Martyn and the ragged remnants of his expedition. None of the Europeans were ever seen again.

FATAL SHORE

Several years of silence ensued, occasionally broken by rumours of death and disaster, until the Governor of Senegal, Colonel Maxwell, finally initiated a mission to look for Park. Led by Isaaco, it left in January 1810 and returned on 1 September 1811, with a sorry story to tell. Isaaco had managed to track down Amadi Fatouma who, upon seeing him, immediately wailed: "They are all dead!"

According to the guide, the *Joliba* travelled unmolested as far as Sibby (now Lake Débo), where it suddenly came under attack. The violence continued as they passed Kabra, the port of Timbuktu, and Gouroumo, with canoes giving chase and the expedition fighting back with muskets, killing great numbers of Africans. With plenty of provisions, Park kept to the river and the Europeans were uninjured, although one died from disease. Finally, they entered the

kingdom of Haoussa and landed in Yauri, where the expedition presented the chief with gifts of muskets and sabres, and left presents for the King, who was away. Park continued downriver, while Amadi Fatouma stayed – his job done.

When the King returned, the crafty chief said the explorers had failed to deliver any gifts and informed him that Amidi Fatouma was untrustworthy. Furious, the King had the guide imprisoned and sent his warriors downstream to the rapids at Bussa, where a trap was set on the one viable route through the rocks.

Fatouma remained in irons for three months, but after his release, he located one of the expedition's slaves and discovered what had happened to the group of explorers. The man reported that when Park attempted to run the rapids at Bussa, the waiting Africans attacked with arrows, spears and stones.

The two slaves at the front of the boat were killed, and Park, Martyn and the two remaining soldiers saw no way out and jumped into the white water – where they disappeared, presumably drowned. Finding himself the last man standing, the slave surrendered and was spared, living to tell the sorry tale. 📍

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Fatouma's story was treated with suspicion, and rumours of Park's survival persisted, leading to one of his sons trying to find him (and dying in the process). Later investigations by explorers Hugh Clapperton and Richard Lander matched the guide's description of the rapids and supported his account. The African Association continued to send explorers to solve the mystery of the course of the Niger and its final outflow –

including one led by Henry Nicholls, which started from the mouth in the Gulf of Guinea, unwittingly beginning at the point where it was intended to end. The first European to enter Timbuktu was Alexander Gordon Laing, who arrived in 1826. As competition for colonial control escalated, the British government took a bigger role in exploration, and the African Association was absorbed by the Royal Geographical Society in 1831.

GET HOOKED

READ

In 1799, Park published an account of his adventure called *Travels in the Interior of Africa*. For a modern take, read *The Cruellest Journey: 600 Miles by Canoe to the Legendary City of Timbuktu*, by adventurer Kira Salak.

VISIT

The Mungo Park Monument in Selkirk, Scotland.



HARD FIGHT

Round, wooden shields constructed around a central iron boss were favoured at the time.

The forgotten fight

Athelstan's victory at Brunanburh was one of the most important battles ever fought on British soil. But today it's virtually unknown. **Julian Humphrys** tells more

Half a century after the victory of the men of Wessex and Mercia over an alliance of Scots, Strathclyde Britons and Norsemen from Ireland at Brunanburh, men were still calling it 'the Great Battle'. Indeed, Brunanburh has been described as one of the most defining battles in the history of Britain. Its effects were wide-ranging. It certainly helped the Anglo-Saxon king Athelstan of Wessex consolidate his hold over his kingdom and create a more unified England. But it's also been argued that the strong resistance put up by Athelstan's enemies prevented the whole of Britain from being forcefully united into one imperial power. Yet



After witnessing his unchallenged invasion of Scotland, Athelstan's enemies realised that the only way they stood a chance at defeating him was to unite



Many historians consider Athelstan to be the first King of England

LAYER UP

Byrnies (protective coats made from thousands of interlocking rings) were worn by warriors on both sides.

30

The number of possible battle locations that have been suggested over the years

despite all this, few today have heard of Brunanburh and even fewer think they know where it was fought.

Ever since he'd become King of the Anglo-Saxons in AD 925, Athelstan had been steadily extending his authority. After his grandfather, Alfred the Great, had halted the Danish conquest of England, his father, Edward the Elder, recaptured the East Midlands and East Anglia from the Danes in 917. Building on these solid foundations, Athelstan pushed north. In 927, he took over the last remaining Viking kingdom, York, extending his rule up to the Scottish border. In 934, he invaded Scotland, possibly because its king,

Constantine, had broken a peace treaty. After gathering his forces at Winchester, he marched north, picking up

reinforcements on the way and paying a visit to the shrine of St Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street, in modern-day County Durham. Supported by a fleet that sailed up the east coast, Athelstan led his Anglo-Saxon warriors deep into Scotland, burning and ravaging as far as the great fortress of Dunnottar, south of Aberdeen.

Nobody dared take on the powerful southern army in battle, and the northern rulers soon gave in. Constantine surrendered to Athelstan and his neighbour Owen, King of Strathclyde,

BATTLE CONTEXT

When

AD 937

Where

Great Britain (precise location disputed)

Who

Kingdom of England (Athelstan)
Kingdoms of Scotland and Strathclyde (Constantine II & Owen)
Viking Kingdom of Dublin (Olaf Guthfrithson)

Why

Allied invasion of northern England

Outcome

English victory

ATHELSTAN

During his 14-year reign, Athelstan pushed England's boundaries to the furthest extent they had yet reached. He eliminated opposition in Cornwall, extracted a huge tribute from the kings of Wales, conquered Viking York, extended his control over Northumbria and fought off a major invasion in AD 937. But Athelstan was more than just a warrior who was feared by his neighbours. He issued law codes to strengthen royal control over his expanded kingdom, regulated the currency and encouraged town life. He was a great collector of works of art and relics and a generous patron of religious houses. In his final years, Athelstan was respected and influential throughout Europe, and four of his half-sisters married European rulers. He died in 939 and was buried in Malmesbury Abbey.

followed suit. Both were forced to accept the overlordship of Athelstan, who was now at the peak of his powers.

Realising that their only hope of countering the powerful English king was by setting aside their differences, Athelstan's enemies forged a coalition against him, with Constantine and Owen joining forces with Olaf, the Viking King of Dublin. In 937, they moved into Northumbria, where there were large numbers of Danish settlers and few of the aristocracy felt much loyalty to Athelstan. It's not clear how or where they combined their armies. The one source that does give any details says that the Vikings sailed their longships up the Humber. By autumn, the invaders had established themselves in York and were ravaging Athelstan's kingdom to the south.

How would Athelstan respond? According to a contemporary chronicle (which is now lost but was quoted in the 12th century by the writer William of Malmesbury), he did nothing, spending "idle hours" while the invaders laid waste his lands. In fact, Athelstan was busy raising troops. A tenth-century army took time to assemble, and Athelstan wasn't going to make the same mistake that Harold would in 1066, when he hurried into battle before he had gathered all his forces.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle emphasises the part played by the West Saxons and Mercians in the ensuing clash of arms, but it seems that Athelstan's army wasn't exclusively English. The King had brought in some extra muscle in the form of a force of Viking warriors under the leadership of two hard-bitten

Icelandic adventurers: Egill and Thorolf Skallagrímsson. Egill's colourful (and violent) life was the subject of a long saga, probably written by Snorri

Sturluson, the famous 13th-century Icelandic poet, chieftan and historian. It's a thoroughly entertaining read, offering a valuable insight into the Viking mindset, but it's so full of literary invention that its value as a history is thought to be limited.

DAWN ATTACK

According to Egill's saga, Athelstan bought some of the time he needed to raise his army by challenging his enemies to fight him on a "hazelled field", a specially chosen battlefield marked out by hazel branches, where the fighting would take place by mutual agreement at a set time. By tradition, once you had been challenged in this way, it was considered dishonourable to refuse or continue to ravage an enemy's lands. Finally, towards the end of the year, Athelstan moved north, and the two armies clashed at a

615

The number of ships that are said to have carried the Dublin Vikings to England



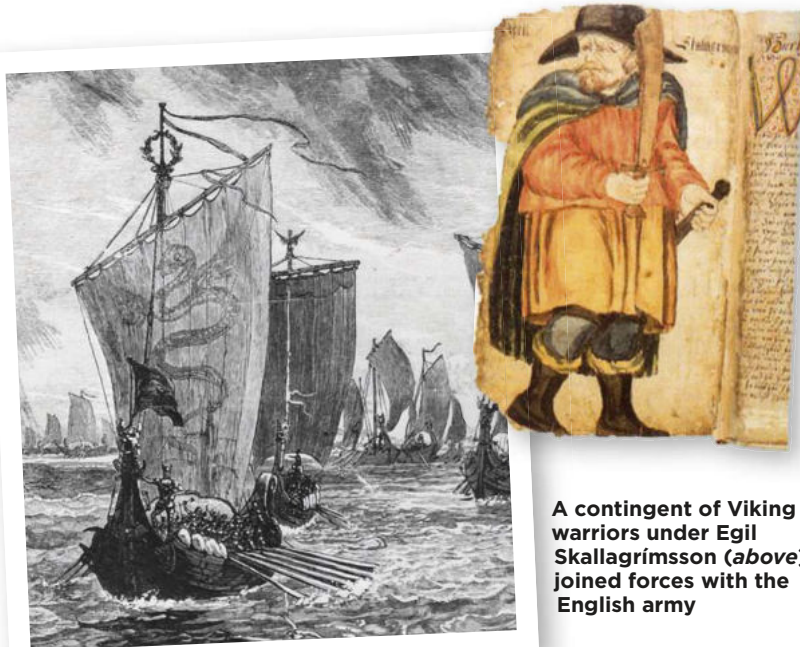
WHERE IS BRUNANBURH?

A wide variety of sites have been suggested. One is near Lockerbie in Scotland, not far from the hillfort at Burnswark. But it's unlikely that the battle was fought this far north, especially as Olaf and his allies had overrun Northumbria and occupied York. Another suggestion places the battle much further south, in the hills on the Huntingdonshire-Northamptonshire border. Some accounts refer to Bruneswald rather than Brunanburh, and there was indeed a forest of that name between the rivers Nene and Ouse in that area.

Some historians argue that the battle was actually fought on the Wirral. Dismissing the 12th-century account of the Vikings sailing up the Humber as a mistake, they base their conclusion on two place names that are mentioned in the contemporary account: Brunanburh and Dinges Mere. They believe that Brunanburh was the old name for the Wirral village

of Bromborough, and that Dinges Mere meant 'marshland of the Thing', the old Norse word for the assembly which met at Thingwall on the Wirral.

Others aren't convinced. Historian Michael Wood believes that the account of the Viking landing on the Humber is probably correct, and points out that two sources, one Irish and one English, say the invaders were helped by Danes within England, who could only have been from Northumbria or the East Midlands. He argues that the battle was probably fought somewhere south of York, which was, after all, the main war zone between the 920s and 950s AD. He concludes by asking that if the Vikings' aim was to re-establish their kingdom in York, what were they doing in the Wirral? It seems likely that unless some new written evidence is uncovered or there's a stunning archaeological find, the debate will rumble on.



A contingent of Viking warriors under Egill Skallagrímsson (above) joined forces with the English army

“Athelstan wasn’t going to make the same mistake that Harold would in 1066”

WOODEN WALL

Both armies formed up behind a wall of shields for protection.

WAR-HEDGE

Spears were thrust out from behind the protection of the shield wall.

HEW AND CRY

Shouting axemen break ranks to hack away at enemy shields and spears.

Spears and axes were the weapons of choice on both sides



place called Brunanburh. There's a lot of debate over where this actually was. Yorkshire, the Wirral, Galloway and Northamptonshire are just some of the suggested sites. Egill's saga describes the battlefield as an open heath bordered by dense woodland on one side and a river on the other, with Athelstan and his brother Edmund's forces drawn up where the gap between the two was narrowest. The main battle began with a dawn attack by the English, but the

in the hurly-burly of battle, and would have made it extremely difficult to use a weapon effectively. The lines of both armies would have bristled with spears, the commonest weapon of the period, leading at least one poet to describe an army deployed in this way as a "war-hedge". Swords are frequently mentioned in contemporary poems and

7

The number of Viking earls reported to have died in the battle together with five minor kings

"The initial fighting bore little relation to the confused free-for-all depicted in films"

first casualties had already been suffered when an Anglo-Saxon bishop arrived with his men the night before, pitched his tents too near the enemy, and fell victim to a surprise attack.

The initial fighting bore little relation to the confused free-for-all so often depicted in today's films. Both sides would have drawn up in closely packed ranks, presenting a solid wall of shields to their enemies. It's sometimes suggested that the shields overlapped for extra protection, but this would have been impossible to maintain

accounts, but they were expensive weapons and were usually only carried by the richer members of an army. Some warriors carried two-handed axes, which could shatter a wooden shield or cleave a man's head in two.

Unless one army attempted a surprise attack, a battle would normally begin with the two armies drawing up opposite each other, shooting bows and hurling insults – and spears – before one side (or both) felt confident enough to move forward. This might be a slow and steady



Warriors at Brunanburh may have overlapped their shields to create a wall of defence, as depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry

advance, but an army could give up the security of a shield wall in favour of the impetus provided by a mad rush. Sometimes, groups of warriors would deploy in a wedge formation, commonly called a 'swine array', and try to punch their way through an enemy shield wall. Axemen needed room to swing their deadly weapons, so it was almost impossible for them to fight in tightly packed ranks. They may have dashed forward to take on individual opponents, or used their axes to splinter the wooden shields of their enemies.

If both lines held firm, the fighting would degenerate into a bitter battle of attrition. This was close-quarter combat at its most terrible, where you looked into the eyes of your enemy and could smell his breath and taste his blood. Accounts say the fighting at Brunanburh lasted all day. According to the Annals of

Ulster, the battle was "immense, lamentable and horrible, desperately fought" while a contemporary poem concluded "never was there more slaughter on this island, never yet as many people killed before this... since from the east Angles and Saxons came up over the broad sea".

A HEAVY PRICE

Eventually, the English gained the upper hand and the invaders broke and fled. Athelstan and his army pursued them until nightfall, "hew[ing] the fugitive grievously from behind with swords sharp from the grinding". Olaf made for the safety of his ships and sailed back to Dublin with what was left of his army. Constantine escaped to Scotland and abdicated a few years later, while Owen was probably killed in the battle. Athelstan and Edmund headed south in triumph.

The English paid a heavy price for their victory: two of Athelstan's cousins had been slain, along with two bishops, Thorolf Skallagrímsson, and "a multitude" of lesser men. The invaders' losses were even higher. Five minor kings, seven Viking earls and one of Constantine's sons were killed together with thousands of their followers. ☉

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

Athelstan had preserved the unity of his kingdom, but the heavy price he paid for his victory probably prevented the whole of Great Britain from being forcefully united under his control. When Athelstan died in AD 939, Olaf once again left for York, quickly established himself as King of Northumbria, and then seized the East Midlands.

Athelstan's successor, Edmund, took back control of the East Midlands and York after Olaf died in 941, but after Edmund's own death in 946, York again briefly switched back to Viking control. In 954, its Scandinavian ruler, Eric Bloodaxe, was killed by his rivals. Northumbria submitted to Eadred of Wessex and all of England was once again under Anglo-Saxon rule.



Athelstan was buried at Malmesbury Abbey, where a memorial to him (above) still stands, but his bones were lost during the Reformation

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

READ

First published in 1981, Michael Wood's *In Search of the Dark Ages* is still the best general introduction to the Anglo-Saxon period

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Yasuko Fujino, *In the Garden* (detail).
Silk, metal thread, mohair, 250 x 410cm © Yasuko Fujino

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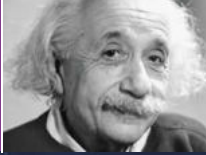
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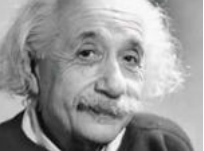
INSIDE THE MIND
Einstein's personal life was just as turbulent as his professional one, marred by infidelity and his role in nuclear proliferation

EINSTEIN

THE SCANDALS AND STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE'S GREATEST ICON

Few scientists achieve true fame, but one figure towers above the rest. **Brian Clegg** explores the experiences and inspirations that made Albert Einstein a hero of the 20th century

ALAMY XI, GETTY XI



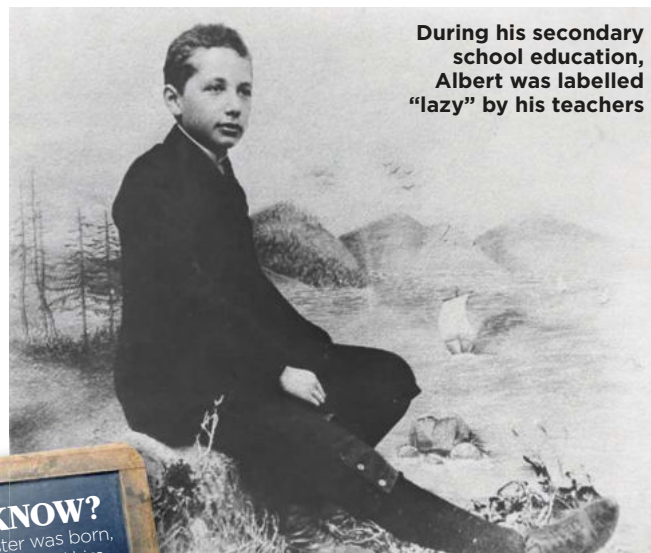
Albert poses for a photograph with his sister Maja, 1880s



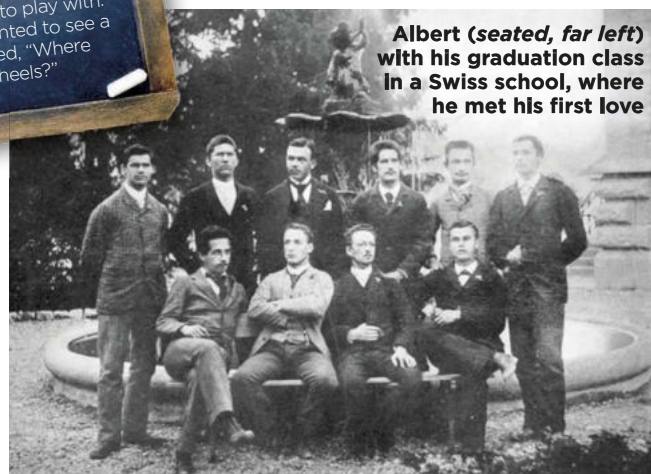
DID YOU KNOW?

When Einstein's sister was born, his mother had promised him "Something new to play with." He was disappointed to see a baby and asked, "Where are the wheels?"

During his secondary school education, Albert was labelled "lazy" by his teachers



Albert (seated, far left) with his graduation class in a Swiss school, where he met his first love



"He hated school – and his teachers found him difficult"

An unassuming 26-year-old clerk sits at his desk in the Swiss Patent Office in Bern. It's a steady job, a godsend with a family to support. And it's easy work, giving him plenty of time for thought. He takes another patent application, makes a few notes and discards it. He is amazed how good he is at this job. In a school essay, he had imagined a future in teaching because of a "lack of imagination and practical ability." Now, though, the ideas leap off the page. This intuitive talent is about to make Albert Einstein one of the best-known scientists of all time.

YOUNG REBEL

Twenty-first-century physicists work by constructing impenetrable mathematical models of reality, but Einstein was no

outstanding mathematician. It was Einstein's ability to question accepted thought and come up with revolutionary ideas that made him a genius. In his early life, though, his challenges to authority seemed likely to doom the future scientist to obscurity.

To begin with, life had been pleasant enough. Born on 14 March 1879 in the southern German city of Ulm, Albert had a loving family, though his father Hermann proved too much of a dreamer to succeed at a string of businesses backed by his wife Pauline's family. Albert adored playing with his sister Maria, known as Maja, but he soon found that the outside world was too rigid and authoritarian for his liking. He hated school – and his teachers found him difficult. Even his first violin teacher refused to work with him for long,

though luckily others persevered and music became a lifelong love.

The family had moved to Munich when Albert was one, where his non-practising Jewish parents would enrol him in a Catholic primary school. The head teacher said bluntly that it didn't matter what career young Albert chose, as he would never make a success at anything. Things got worse at secondary school, the Luitpold Gymnasium. Here, the curriculum featured endless rote learning. Albert was labelled lazy and uncooperative. And to make things worse, his family support structure disappeared almost entirely.

When Albert was 15, his parents moved to Pavia in Italy, as his father took on another risky business. Albert, left behind to continue his schooling, found his situation intolerable. Soon

it would be even worse, as he faced a year of compulsory national service. Albert persuaded his family doctor that his isolation had brought on a nervous breakdown. Armed with a sicknote, he went to his headmaster asking leave of absence – only to be expelled. However, this provided an excellent opportunity. While most of his friends were thinking of schoolwork, Albert decided to renounce his German citizenship and follow his family to Pavia.

It was one thing to reject his country, and another to find somewhere to settle. His Italian was atrocious and he was rightfully doubtful of the success of his father's business; Albert set his eyes on Switzerland, the least intrusive state in the world. He even had a new educational home in mind, the Federal Technology Institute in Zürich (known as the ETH or Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule). This was a college focused on the science that he loved. Albert enthusiastically took the entrance examination – and failed.

A LAZY DOG

Albert was younger than most applicants, taking an examination that strayed far beyond the sciences. However, the ETH principal recognised something in the boy and suggested that Albert spend a year at a Swiss school, picking up the essentials. Albert boarded with the school's head, Professor Winteler, falling deeply in love with Winteler's daughter, Marie. Though nothing came of the relationship, Maja

would later marry Marie's brother, Paul. The following year, Albert was accepted at the ETH.

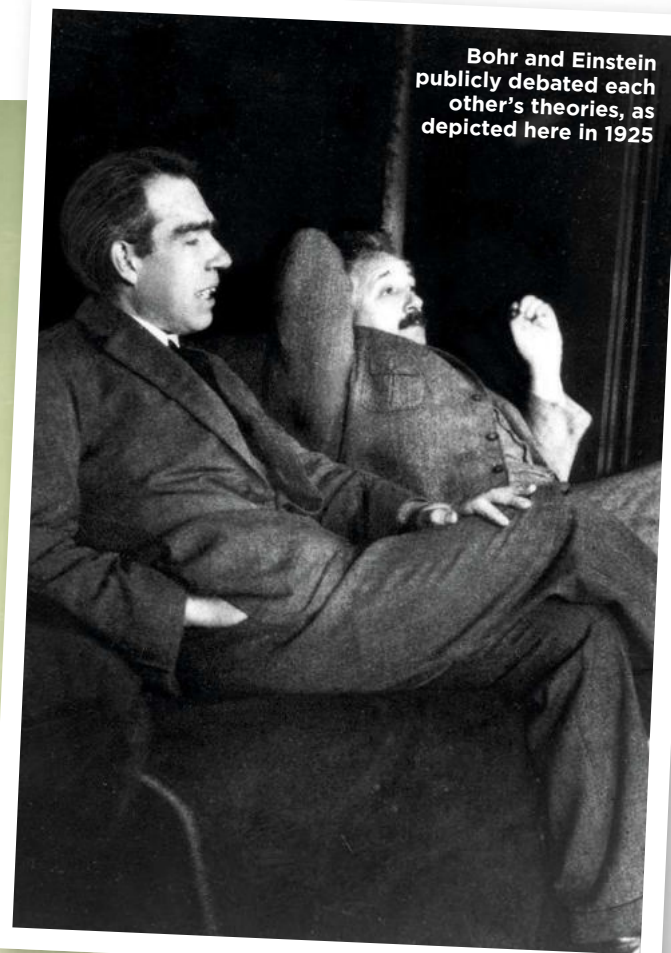
Although he still had problems with authority – Albert's head of department told him "You're a very clever boy, but you have one big fault: you will never allow yourself to be told anything" – this was a new academic home when Albert needed it most. His father's business had failed and Albert had no interest in returning to Germany with the family, especially as he had discovered a young woman who shared his interest in physics, the only female science student at the ETH, Mileva Marić.

Albert was popular with girls, but Mileva showed little interest. It took two years before the young woman from what is now Serbia showed any sign of noticing him, though once she did, a fierce relationship began. Meanwhile, Albert's studies continued in haphazard fashion. Much of his free time was spent in bars and coffee shops – his maths lecturer, Hermann Minkowski, called Albert "A lazy dog who never bothered about mathematics." Albert rarely turned up at lectures. It was only thanks to the careful notes taken by his friend Marcel Grossmann that he scraped through final examinations. Shortly after, getting a job became a priority.

Albert was stateless. To become a Swiss citizen he needed full-time employment. He hoped to get a job as an assistant to a major scientist, but in the meantime, he tried out teaching. This got him citizenship in 1901, but he found it frustrating work. Luckily,

Marcel's father was friends with the head of the Swiss Patent Office, who offered Albert the post of Patent Officer (third class), giving him essential stability. After all, he now had a family to support.

Mileva had had a child by Albert in 1902. Their daughter, Lieserl, disappeared from their lives soon after she was born. She has never been traced, but it's thought that she was brought up by Mileva's family. Now, with Albert established in a solid job, they could marry on 6 January 1903 and their first legitimate child, Hans Albert was born the following year. Brief married happiness seemed to inspire scientific brilliance. In the single

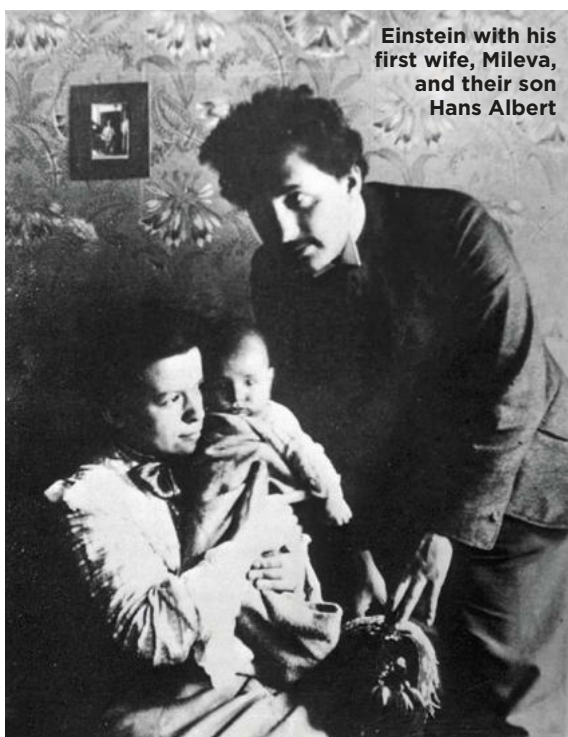


Bohr and Einstein publicly debated each other's theories, as depicted here in 1925

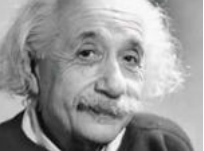
BATTLE OF THE BOFFINS Einstein as genie

During Einstein's time working at the Institute for Advanced Studies in America, many famous physicists joined him to work in the same building. In 1948, Niels Bohr, a physicist Einstein loved to argue with, was visiting. Bohr used Einstein's office, as Einstein preferred to work in the smaller assistant's room. Bohr was struggling with one of Einstein's challenges to his work, pacing the room at high speed and muttering "Einstein" at regular intervals. Bohr stopped and looked out of the window, just as Einstein entered the room.

Albert's doctor had forbidden him to buy tobacco. Taking the instruction literally, Einstein decided it would be fine to purloin some of Bohr's, which the Danish physicist kept in a jar on his desk. As he came in, Einstein signalled to Bohr's assistant, Abraham Pais, to keep quiet with what Pais described as "his urchin smile" on his face. As Einstein tiptoed towards his desk, Bohr came out with a final, loud cry of "Einstein!" just as he turned to find his nemesis standing in front of him. Pais commented, "There they were, face to face as if Bohr had summoned him forth. It is an understatement to say that for a moment Bohr was speechless."



Einstein with his first wife, Mileva, and their son Hans Albert



THE HISTORY MAKERS ALBERT EINSTEIN

year of 1905, his 'annus mirabilis', Albert wrote four papers that shook the scientific world.

ANNUS MIRABILIS

This 26-year-old office worker began by proving that atoms existed, at a time when many scientists doubted their reality. Linked work on the size of sugar molecules won him his PhD. The same year, he set out his special theory of relativity. His next paper kick-started the revolutionary quantum mechanics, later winning him the Nobel Prize. And, in a final burst of activity, he showed that matter and energy were interchangeable, introducing his equation $E=mc^2$ and laying the groundwork for nuclear power and the atom bomb.

As if this were not enough, two years after, Albert had what he described as his "happiest thought". He later recalled: "I was sitting in a chair in the Patent Office at Bern when all of a sudden a thought occurred to me. If a person falls freely he will not feel his own weight. I was startled." This simple idea started him on the work that eight years later produced the general theory of relativity, describing how gravity is a warping of space and time and eventually predicting everything from black holes to the origins of the universe.

It was only in 1909 that Albert was offered his first academic post at the

University of Zürich. As establishment after establishment clamoured for his attention, he moved country several times, always focused more on his theories than teaching. But as he reached the last stages of developing the general theory of relativity, the world crumbled around him.

When World War I broke out in 1914, Albert repeatedly pleaded for pacifism, but gained little attention. Under strain of work and the war, he became seriously ill. Living in Berlin, where his latest post took him, he was separated from Mileva, who had returned to Switzerland with their two children (Hans Albert now had a younger brother, Eduard). The marriage, never easy, was coming apart at the seams. It's significant that while Mileva was pregnant with Eduard, Albert wrote to Marie Winteler saying how much he missed her and regretted his life choices.

In his Berlin apartment, Albert was nursed by his cousin, Elsa Löwenthal, divorced in 1908 and living nearby with her two daughters. Distanced from his stormy relationship with Mileva, Albert became close to Elsa. She was nothing like Mileva, a calm influence with no interest in science. Mileva agreed to a divorce in exchange for the cash Albert would receive if



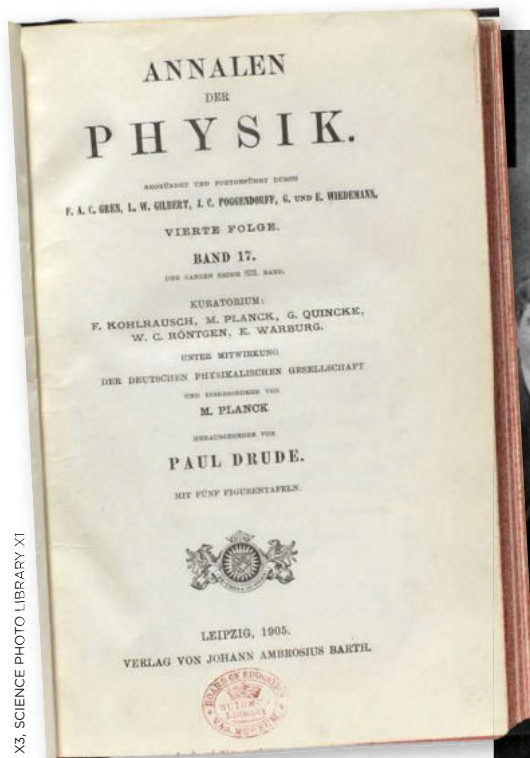
Einstein married his first cousin Elsa following a scandalous affair

he won the Nobel Prize. In 1919, Elsa became Albert's second wife, and in the same year, Albert achieved global fame when his general theory was proved during a solar eclipse. *The Times* carried the banner headline: "Revolution in Science – New Theory of the Universe – Newtonian Ideas Overthrown". Einstein became an international star. Three years later, Mileva got her money.

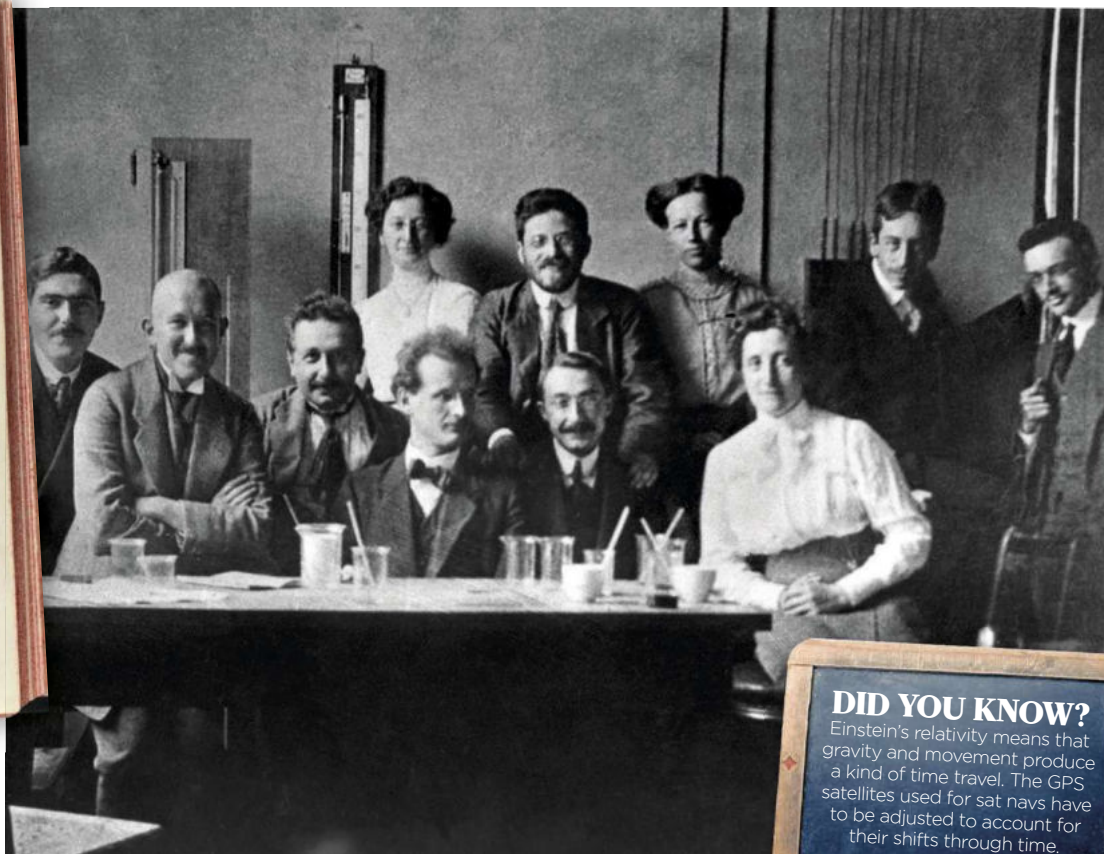
TAKING REFUGE

Initially, Albert's return to Germany was surprisingly easy, but life became less and less tolerable for Jews. The state struggled to deal with Albert's fame. The renowned scientist was revered – the Berlin authorities gave Albert a house to celebrate his 50th birthday in 1929 – but at the same time, Jewish scientists, Albert included, were despised. In 1932, as tensions rose, the Einsteins left Germany, never to return.

“As he reached the last stages of his theory, the world crumbled around him”



ABOVE: Title page of the journal that published Einstein's theory of relativity RIGHT: Einstein (third from left) with colleagues at the ETH



DID YOU KNOW?

Einstein's relativity means that gravity and movement produce a kind of time travel. The GPS satellites used for sat navs have to be adjusted to account for their shifts through time.

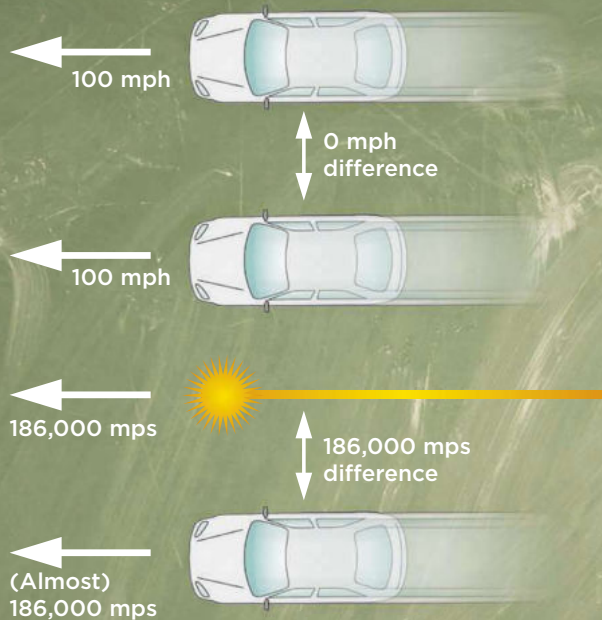
THE THEORIES OF RELATIVITY

Albert Einstein will always be remembered for his two theories of relativity. The special theory describes the way that space and time are inextricably intertwined, while the general theory extends the approach to take in gravity, showing how matter twists space and time to produce the effects that keep us on the Earth and the Earth in its orbit.

Special theory of relativity

The special theory takes Galileo's idea of relativity – the idea that speed always has to be measured relative to something – and adds in the strange behaviour of light. If two cars both travel at 100 mph in the same direction, as far as one car is concerned, the other isn't moving.

But light always moves at the same speed, however fast you move with respect to it.



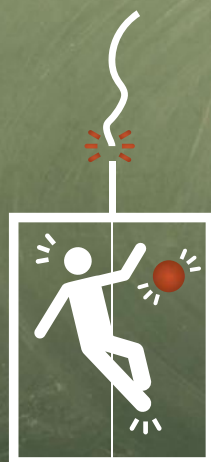
When Einstein combined this effect with Newton's laws of motion, he discovered that when an object moves, time slows down for it, its mass increases and it flattens in the direction of travel. Soon he was able to derive the most famous equation in science, linking mass 'm' and energy 'E'. 'c' is the speed of light:

$$E = mc^2$$

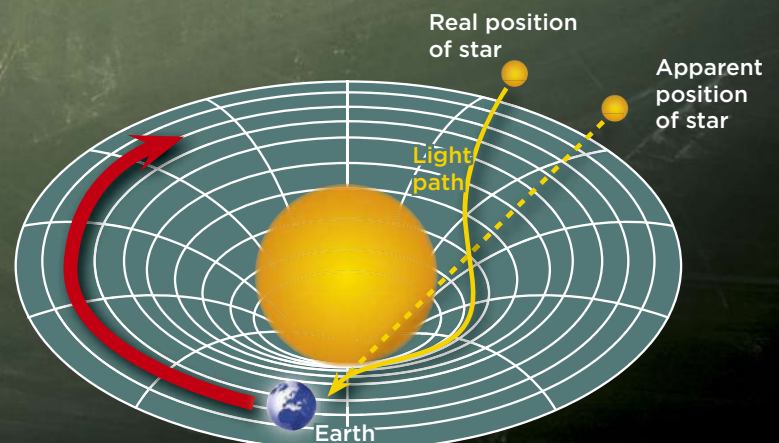
General theory of relativity

Einstein's "happiest thought" was the realisation that gravity and acceleration are indistinguishable. He realised that if someone was in a falling lift, accelerating under gravity, the gravity disappeared.

This is the same effect that astronauts experience on the International Space Station. There's plenty of gravity there, but the space station is falling, so they float. Luckily, the space station is also moving sideways at just the right speed to keep missing the Earth.



Einstein used the implications of this idea to explain gravity. The maths showed that massive objects like planets and stars should warp the space and time around them, meaning that objects traveling in straight lines – like the Earth flying through space – have their path bent around massive objects. It's a bit like putting a bowling ball on a trampoline: the heavy ball warps the surface so what were straight lines become curves.





IN HIS OWN WORDS

Einstein on...

War

"[Cooperation] must be the central fact in all our considerations of international affairs; otherwise we face certain disaster. Past thinking and methods did not prevent world wars. Future thinking must prevent wars."

Civil rights

"Your ancestors dragged these black people from their homes by force; and in the white man's quest for wealth and an easy life they have been ruthlessly suppressed and exploited, degraded into slavery. The modern prejudice against Negroes is the result of the desire to maintain this unworthy condition."

Nuclear weapons

"We live now in an international anarchy in which a Third World War with nuclear weapons lies before our door. We must make the individual man aware of his conscience so that he understands what it means that only a few will survive the next war."

America

"America is a democracy and has no Hitler, but I am afraid for her future; there are hard times ahead for the American people, troubles will be coming from within and without."

Education

"[I do not] carry such information in my mind since it is readily available in books... The value of a college education is not the learning of many facts but the training of the mind to think."

Politics

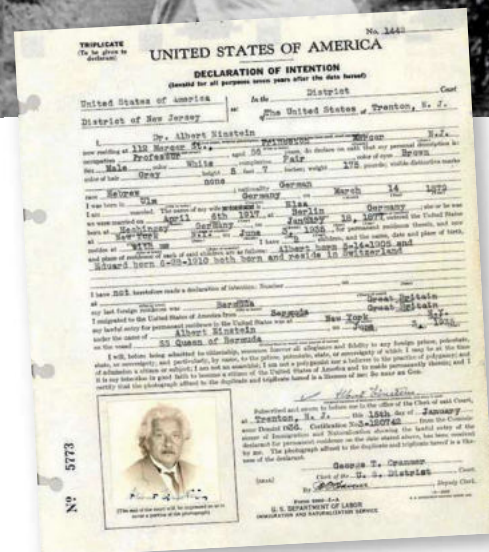
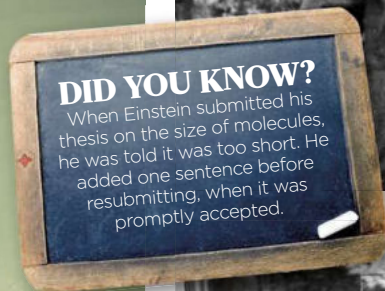
"Yes, we now have to divide up our time like that, between politics and our equations. But to me our equations are far more important, for politics are only a matter of present concern. A mathematical equation stands forever."

Music

"If I were not a physicist, I would probably be a musician. I often think in music. I live my daydreams in music."

Religion

"In essence, my religion consists of a humble admiration for this illimitable superior spirit that reveals itself in the slight details that we are able to perceive with our frail and feeble minds."



TOP: Einstein at Winston Churchill's home in 1933 ABOVE: An immigration declaration, stating his intention to reside in the USA permanently LEFT: At his home in New Jersey, 1951

The following year, Albert spent several weeks in the UK, meeting key figures including Winston Churchill, encouraging the authorities to help Jewish scientists in Germany. As a result, Churchill sent physicist Frederick Lindemann to bring Jewish scientists to British establishments. Visiting country after country, Albert enabled many of his former colleagues to reach safety.

Soon after, Albert settled in America at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. With no teaching duties, the occupants of the Institute were simply required to think and mingle with like-minded academics. It seemed ideal, yet Albert never made another scientific breakthrough. He spent year after year unsuccessfully attempting to produce a theory combining the forces of nature. In 1936, Elsa died, and for the rest of his life, Einstein was looked after by his housekeeper, Helen Dukas.

Politically, Albert's influence remained strong. Although always a pacifist, he put his name to a letter written in August 1939 to US President Franklin Roosevelt. This warned that Germany could develop devastating bombs based on $E=mc^2$. Albert's encouragement helped start the Manhattan Project, leading to the

dropping of atomic bombs in 1945. He never worked directly on the project, though, and later put every effort into preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons – he would call the letter “the one great mistake in my life” – but at that crucial moment, he acted.

Soon after 1945, Albert was asked to become first president of Israel. He supported the founding of the state, but turned the offer down, as ever wary of authority. It was only in his last few years that Albert became the iconic absent-minded genius with wild white hair. This was the near-caricature who never wore socks and had trouble persuading his office who he was when he rang them up to ask his address, as he had forgotten it. Albert died on 18 April 1955 – a true genius, who never let conformity obscure original thinking. 🎯

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Einstein: His Life and Universe by Walter Isaacson (Simon & Schuster) – a long biography, but one that powerfully explores Einstein's life and covers his science without being too technical.

Einstein's Greatest Mistake: The Life of a Flawed Genius by David Bodanis (Little, Brown) – a lighter take on Einstein and his work, like a written biopic of the great man.

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IN PICTURES
WOMEN IN
WORLD WAR I

WOMEN IN WORLD WAR I

While Britain's male, fighting-age population faced the enemy on the Western Front, it was women who kept the country's wheels turning

LADIES IN RED

Mairi Chisholm (*right*) and her friend Elsie Knocker drive their ambulance on the Belgian front lines. The two women ran a first-aid post in Pervyse together for the duration of the war.





FRONT LINE LADIES

Many women left the safety of the home front and headed for France and Belgium



FUELLING TROOPS

Volunteer cooks of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) peel potatoes at an infantry camp in Rouen, France. The WAAC was created to allow women to participate in non-combat roles within the army, freeing up more men to fight.



A SHOULDER TO LEAN ON

Nurses help wounded soldiers to a field hospital. Initially, the British Army was so opposed to female military nurses that most medical volunteers had to serve with French and Belgian forces instead.



THE DOCTOR IS IN

Elsie Inglis, a Scottish medical practitioner, defied all orders to remain in Britain. She travelled to the Eastern Front a number of times to care for the sick and improve conditions in hospitals.

IN CONTEXT

Before the outbreak of this global conflict, women's roles in Britain were confined to the domestic and private spheres, with few exceptions. The coming of the war brought a unique opportunity for them to experience a new part of life, be it in the workplace or within politics. With much of the male population away on the front lines, women gained a taste of independence that, when peace came, they would not give up without a fight.



HARD AT WORK

MAIN: A young woman works on a shell assembly line, 1917. Female munitions workers were known as 'munitionettes', and they produced most British weapons and ammo **INSET:** Union flags fly over women busy making bullets. Munitions work was often better paid than other types of employment, such as domestic service. However, female munition workers received less than half their male counterparts' wages



**"I ALMOST DANCED
DOWN QUEEN'S ROAD,
AT THE PROSPECT OF
THE DAY'S WORK
BEFORE ME"**

JOAN WILLIAMS, MUNITIONS WORKER

KEY INDUSTRY

By 1918, almost a million women worked in munitions production, but it was a dangerous job

ON HER THEIR LIVES DEPEND



PATRIOTIC DUTY

Propaganda posters like these were distributed across the country, encouraging women to sign up for this truly valuable job.



SAFETY GOGGLES ON

Women were offered training in skilled tasks like welding, draughtsmanship and aero-engine testing. During the war, Loughborough Technical School trained almost twice as many women as men.



DISASTER STRIKES

Many factories did not implement the correct health and safety measures, leading to fatalities. The above explosion took place at the National Shell Filling Factory in Nottinghamshire, killing 139.

IN PICTURES WOMEN IN WORLD WAR I

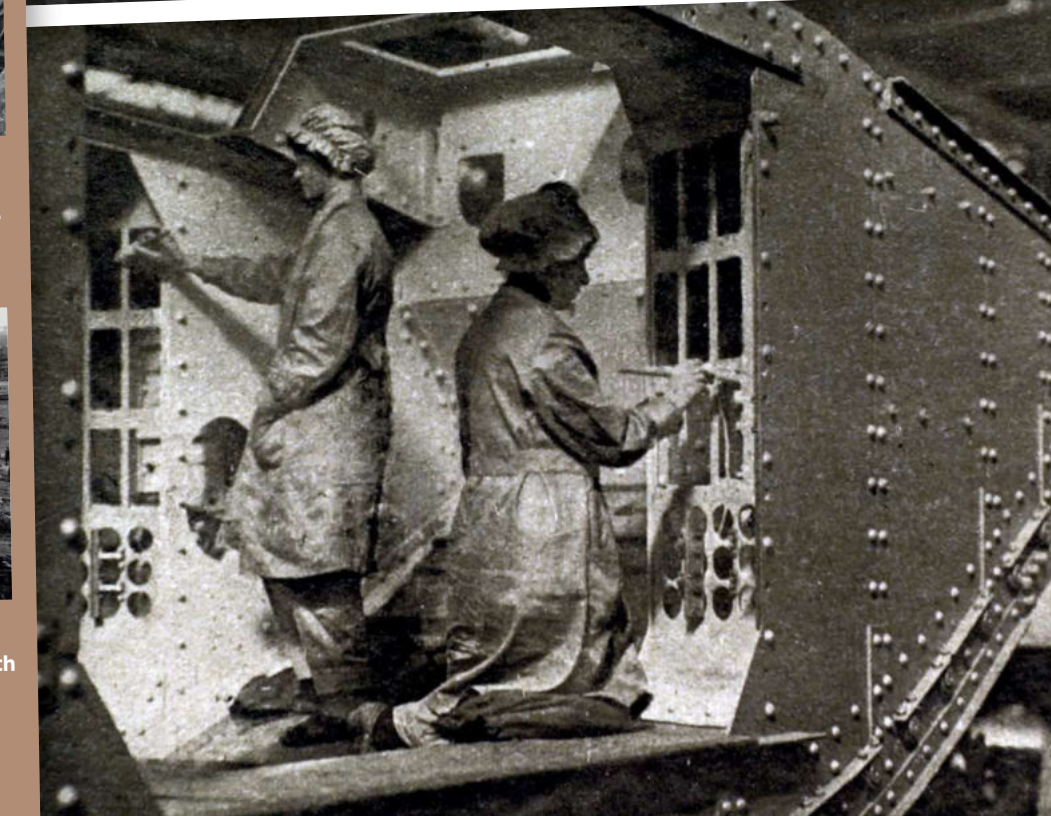
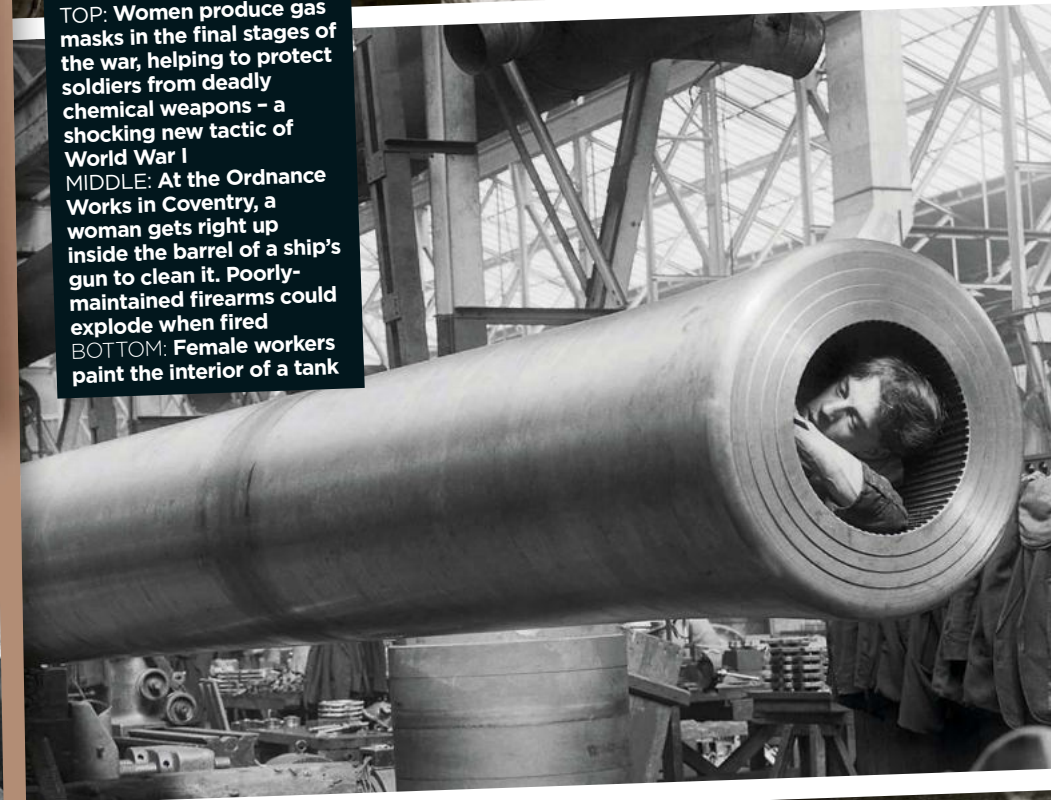


GET THE JOB DONE

TOP: Women produce gas masks in the final stages of the war, helping to protect soldiers from deadly chemical weapons – a shocking new tactic of World War I

MIDDLE: At the Ordnance Works in Coventry, a woman gets right up inside the barrel of a ship's gun to clean it. Poorly-maintained firearms could explode when fired

BOTTOM: Female workers paint the interior of a tank





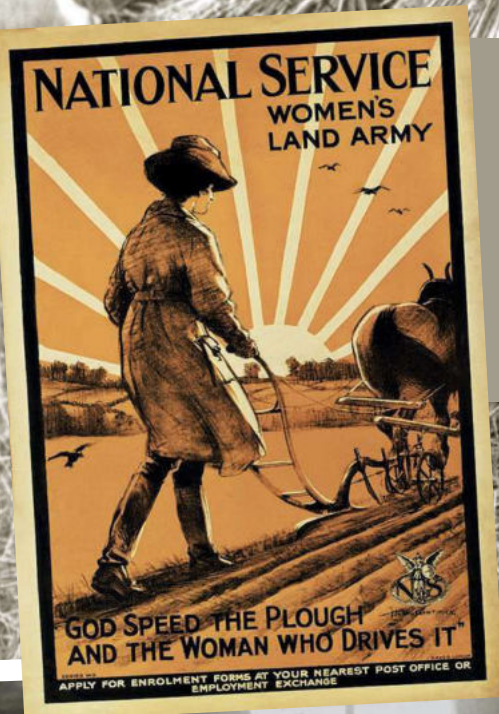
IN PICTURES WOMEN IN WORLD WAR I



LAND GIRLS

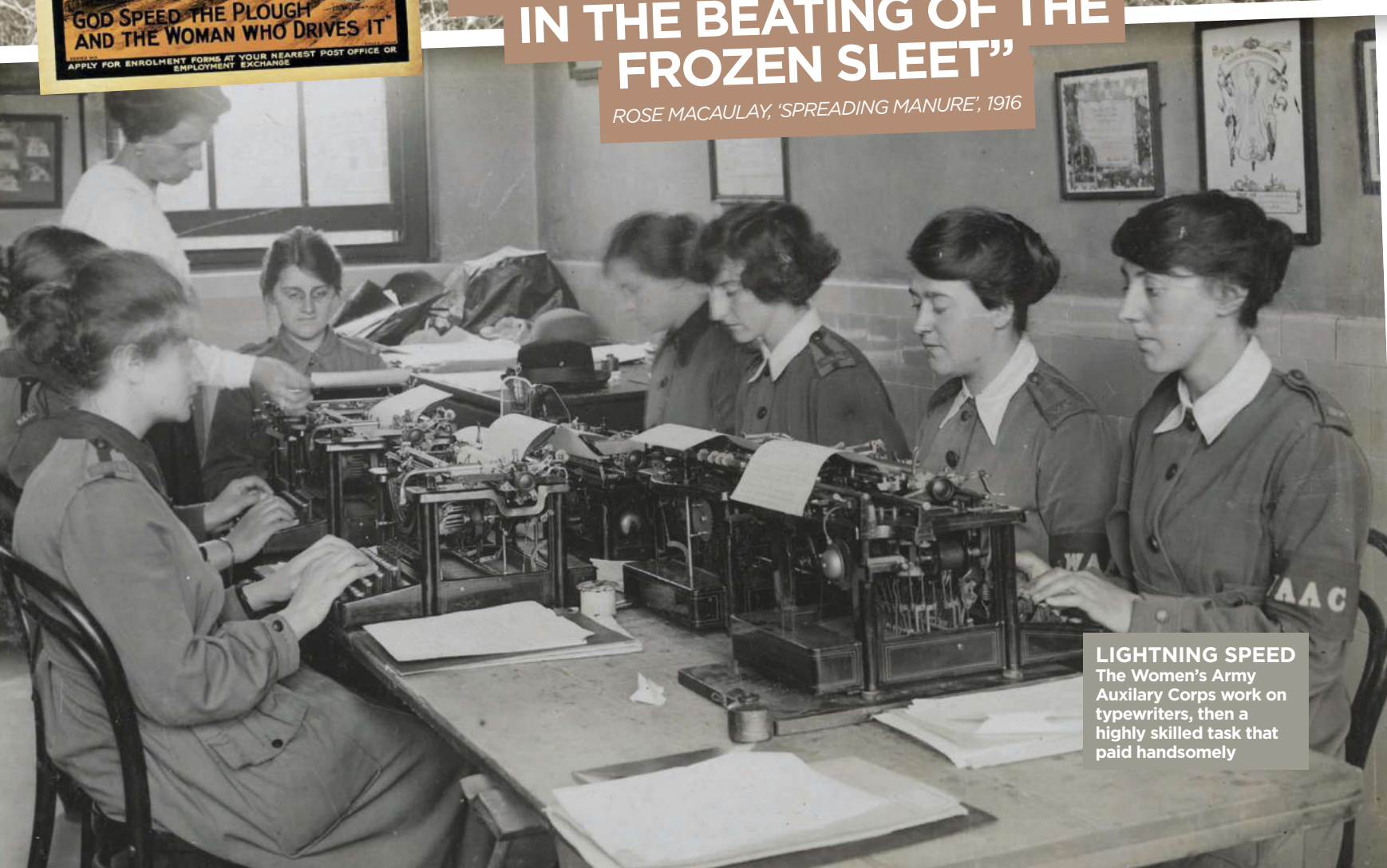
MAIN: Workers of the Women's Land Army work the corn fields in Essex. The organisation was created to replace the male agricultural workers who had been called up to fight

INSET: By the end of 1917, thanks to posters like these, there were 250,000 British women working as farm labourers helping to keep the nation fed



**“WE ARE PALSIED LIKE
PEOPLE GRIPPED BY DEATH,
IN THE BEATING OF THE
FROZEN SLEET”**

ROSE MACAULAY, 'SPREADING MANURE', 1916



LIGHTNING SPEED

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps work on typewriters, then a highly skilled task that paid handsomely



KEEPING AFLOAT

TOP: A female bus conductor (known during the war as a 'clippy') is trained up for her new role. Though 100,000 women joined the transport industry, they were rarely permitted to drive vehicles
 BOTTOM: Women postal workers in London sort the mass of letters - up to 12 million per week - going to soldiers on the front lines



PACIFICISM TO OPPORTUNITY

The campaign for the women's vote intensified as the war raged on



HUNG OUT TO DRY

The Women's Social and Political Union supported the war and shamed those not fighting. This sign, written on a petticoat, says "Serve your country or wear this". They also dished out white feathers to 'cowards'.



STOP THE WAR

Other suffragettes, like Sylvia Pankhurst, were committed pacifists and anti-war campaigners. She gave her support to the first International Women's Peace Congress, held in 1915 at the Hague. Some members are pictured above.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

The war ended in November 1918. Though the male workforce was severely depleted, most returned to their old jobs and women were forced out through the introduction of new policies constraining them to the home. However, the government did make some gestures to thank the women who had served their country, such as the 1918 Representation of the People Act, which granted women over 30 the vote. However, it was not until 1928 that women gained suffrage on an equal footing to men. Many occupations remained closed for decades, and equal pay was a distant dream.

Robberies they got away with...

These dastardly criminals pulled off some of the most dangerous burglaries in history, but their crimes have yet to be solved

WILCOX TRAIN ROBBERY (1899)

Location: Wyoming, USA

Haul: Approximately \$36,000, plus jewellery

Culprit: The Wild Bunch

As the railways expanded into the Wild West, trains carrying valuable goods found themselves victim to criminal bandits, such as the likes of Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid and their Wild Bunch gang. In 1899, the gang (including the Sundance Kid, but Cassidy's involvement is debated) held up a train as it passed through Wyoming and forced its staff to separate the carriages carrying cash from the main engine.

Once inside, they blew open the safe, finding tens of thousands of dollars inside. To evade capture, the team had reportedly prepared a bunch of new, energetic horses, which would outrun any potential law enforcement on their tail. Rumour has it that some bank notes, with a burned corner from the explosion, would reappear later in faraway places such as Mexico and New York.

The Wild Bunch from left to right: the Sundance Kid, William Carver, Ben Kilpatrick, Harvey Logan and Butch Cassidy



HENRY MORGAN (1635-1688)

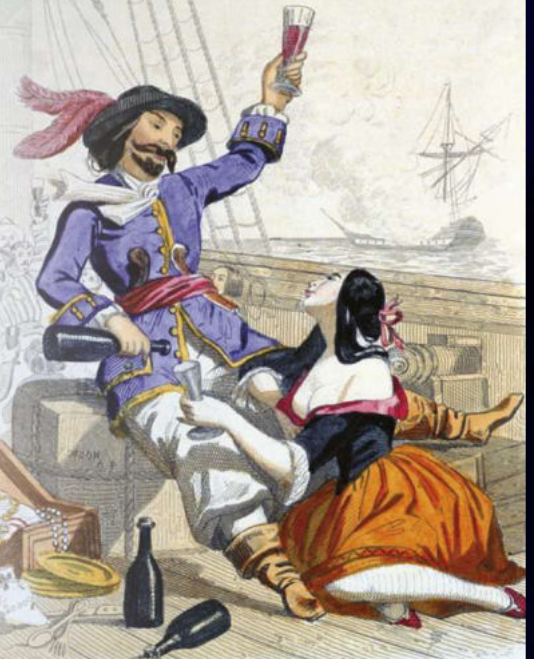
Location: The High Seas
Haul: Multiple loads of Spanish booty
Culprit: Henry Morgan

At a time when stealing from the Spanish was in vogue, Welsh privateer Henry Morgan made a killing on behalf of the British Crown. After plundering cities on the Spanish Main, the disgruntled citizens called for his arrest and, hoping to appease their European neighbours, Morgan was brought back to Britain for a trial. But Charles II never imprisoned him, and actually gave him a knighthood in 1674, much to the chagrin of the Spanish. When he returned to Jamaica, he was made Lieutenant Governor, given a £600 salary for his "good services to the country", and even served three times in the top job. He also bought his own sugar plantations with his ill-gotten gains, and when he died in 1688, was given a lavish state funeral. Pirates were even invited to come along and pay their respects, without fear of arrest.

Morgan appeared on the British Virgin Islands stamp in the 1970s



WINE, WOMEN AND SONG
 Morgan was notorious for his drinking. In 1944, a new brand of rum – Captain Morgan – was named after him



300 MILLION YEN MAN (1968)

Location: Tokyo, Japan
Haul: ¥300m (equivalent to £2m today)
Culprit: Still a mystery...

Outside Tokyo's notorious Fuchū Prison, a man dressed as a uniformed officer stopped a bank truck carrying almost 300 million yen. Informing the drivers that the bank manager's home had been blown up in a murder attempt, and that he had received warnings about another bomb underneath the vehicle, the officer was permitted to inspect it. Shortly after, smoke began to billow from beneath, and the man yelled for the drivers to take cover. As they ran to the safety of the prison walls, the robber quickly got into the van and drove off. One-hundred-and-twenty individual pieces of evidence were left at the scene, but much of it was planted there deliberately to confuse the real police. The search for the culprit has been one of Japan's biggest (and most costly) investigations, but no concrete evidence has emerged to this day.



This composite image of the suspect in uniform was compiled by Japanese police

The rare blue diamond, allegedly larger than the Hope Diamond, is still missing

BLUE DIAMOND AFFAIR (1989)

Location: Saudi Arabia
Haul: Almost 90 kilos of jewellery
Culprit: Kriangkrai Techamong

In 1989, a Thai caretaker employed by the Saudi royal family stole a number of jewels from the palace, including a blue diamond. He posted them back to Thailand via DHL before hopping on a plane himself. He managed to sell most of the haul to a local jeweller,

but Techamong was soon apprehended, and some of the gems were recovered. A diplomatic scandal ensued when the Saudi government accused Thai authorities of returning fake jewels. An Arabian businessman flew out in an attempt to retrieve them, but mysteriously disappeared in Bangkok. Techamong, meanwhile, only served three years in jail and is now a monk.

BOSTON MUSEUM HEIST (1990)

Location: Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston, USA
Haul: \$500 million worth of art
Culprits: Unknown

One chilly night in Boston, two men, dressed as police officers, convinced an inexperienced guard at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum to let them in. The guard was somewhat suspicious, but realised his mistake only when it was too late – the robbers bound and gagged him and his colleague. The thieves pilfered 13 works of art worth an estimated \$500 million, including *The Concert* by Vermeer (worth \$200 million), and others by Rembrandt and Degas. The burglars are now thought to be dead, but the paintings have never been found.





The man had purchased his airline ticket under the name 'Dan Cooper'; the initial 'B' was incorrectly added by a journalist



An eight-year-old boy found these notes on the banks of the Columbia River in 1980, which matched the ones taken by Cooper

DB COOPER (1971)

Location: Washington State, USA
Haul: \$200,000
Culprit: The elusive Dan Cooper

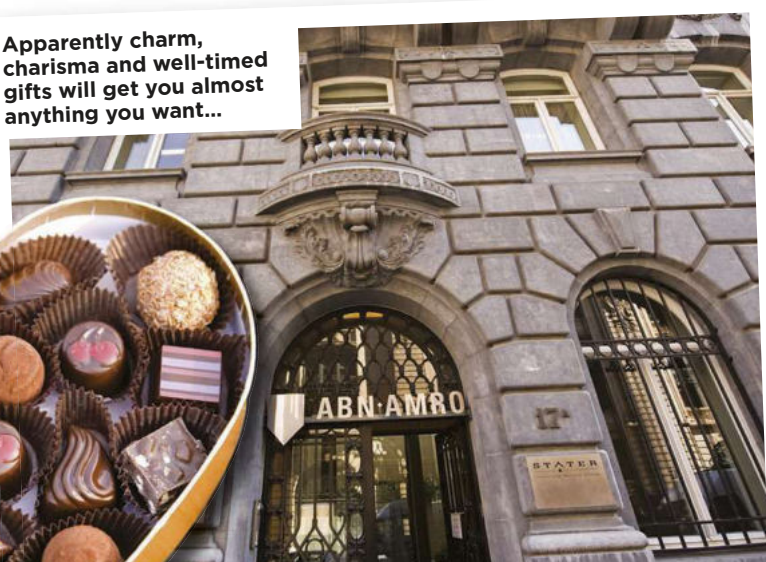
During a flight from Oregon to Washington, a sharply dressed man handed the air stewardess a note demanding \$200,000 and four parachutes, before opening his bag to reveal a bomb. Upon landing, the cash was delivered and the man permitted the passengers to disembark, then informed the pilot to fly onwards to Mexico City at a low altitude. At some point during the flight, he parachuted away, and the man - who became known as DB Cooper - was never seen again.

THE SMOOTH OPERATOR OF ANTWERP (2007)

Location: Antwerp, Belgium
Haul: About 120,000 carats' worth of diamonds
Culprit: 'Carlos Hector'

This suave criminal not only robbed a bank - he also made sure to steal the hearts of its employees. Posing as a regular customer at the ABN AMRO Bank in Antwerp's world-famous diamond quarter, an Argentinian man who called himself Carlos Hector was known to be very friendly with staff, and even brought them chocolates on one occasion. He kept up appearances for over a year and, after winning the trust of the bank staff - who thought he was a wealthy diamond trader - he was given VIP weekend access to the vault. He proceeded to empty it of nearly £15 million worth of diamonds.

Apparently charm, charisma and well-timed gifts will get you almost anything you want...



BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1976)

Location: Beirut, Lebanon
Haul: Gold ingots, jewels, currency
Culprits: The Palestine Liberation Organization (debated)

In the heart of Beirut, armed criminals allegedly associated with the Palestine Liberation Organization broke into the British Bank of the Middle East in 1976. The Lebanese Civil War, which had torn Beirut in two and damaged the bank itself, was the perfect distraction. The robbers blew up a wall the bank shared with a local Catholic church, allowing them access into the restricted areas. Then, reportedly helped by some skilled Corsican locksmiths, they made it into the vault, taking a hoard of gold bars, jewels, foreign currency worth over £100 million today.



The necklace was originally made for the mistress of King Louis XV

THE AFFAIR OF THE DIAMOND NECKLACE (1785)

Location: France

Haul: A diamond necklace fit for a queen

Culprit: Jeanne de Valois-Saint-Rémy and accomplices

Impoverished aristocrat Jeanne de Valois-Saint-Rémy had had enough of being poor. When her new husband could not provide her with the lavish lifestyle she desired, she concocted a brilliant plan to earn herself a bit of cash. The sly woman became lovers with the Cardinal de Rohan, who had fallen out of favour with the Queen, Marie-Antoinette. Learning this, Jeanne convinced her gullible beau that she had met Marie, and could help him win back her favour. She forged letters and even hired a prostitute who looked like Marie-Antoinette for a night-time meeting between the pair. He was quickly convinced that the Queen was in love with him, and bought her a diamond necklace worth millions.

Jeanne's husband pretended to be the Queen's valet, and took the necklace from the Cardinal under the pretence of delivering it to his mistress. Funnily enough, it was never seen again. Jeanne was sent to prison, but escaped dressed as a man, and lived in London for the rest of her days.



Jeanne de Valois-Saint-Rémy claimed to be descended from the French royal family through an illegitimate son of Henry II

The self-styled 'comtesse' was the daughter of a servant and a drunkard

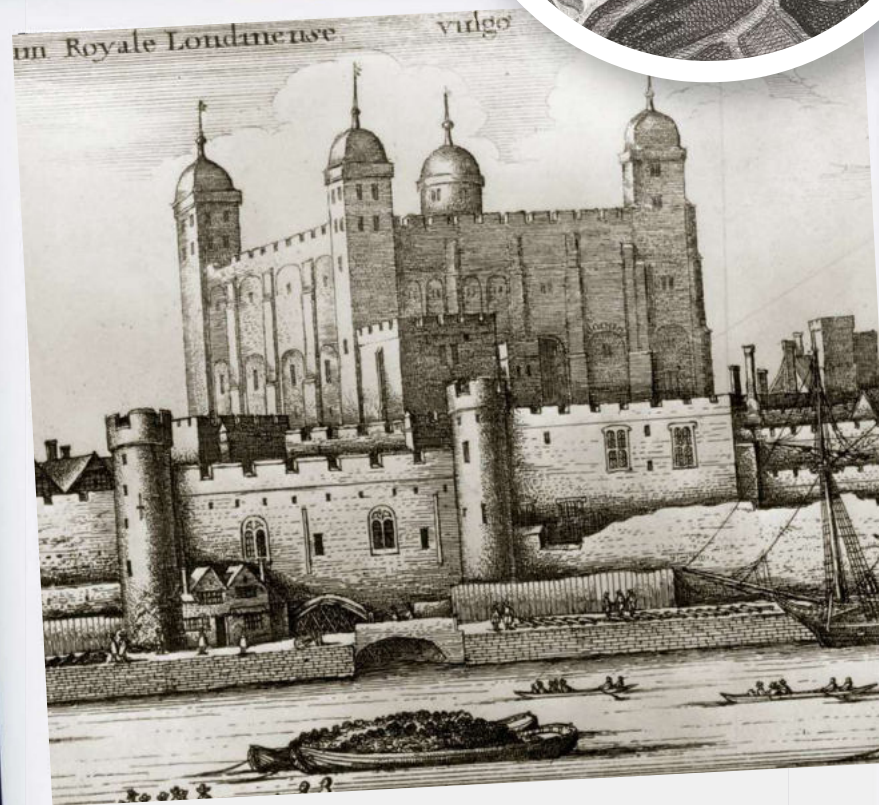
THOMAS BLOOD AND THE CROWN JEWELS (1671)

Location: London, UK

Haul: The Crown Jewels

Culprit: Colonel Thomas Blood and friends

Maybe it was the luck of the Irish, but King Charles II not only pardoned this would-be Crown Jewels thief, he gave him a large estate simply for trying. Eccentric Irish criminal Thomas Blood apparently attempted to steal the jewels in a very poorly planned operation. He gained access to the treasury by whacking its elderly custodian over the head, then tried to conceal the booty by flattening the crown and shoving the Sovereign's Orb down his accomplice's trousers. Unsurprisingly, however, Blood was captured on his way out. He said he would speak to no-one but King Charles II. The King allegedly found the story so hilarious that he gave Blood a large plot of land back in Ireland and made him a member of the King's court.



WIN-WIN SITUATION

Blood clearly saw his actions as heroic: when he was captured by the authorities, it is rumoured that he shouted, "It was a gallant attempt, however unsuccessful!"

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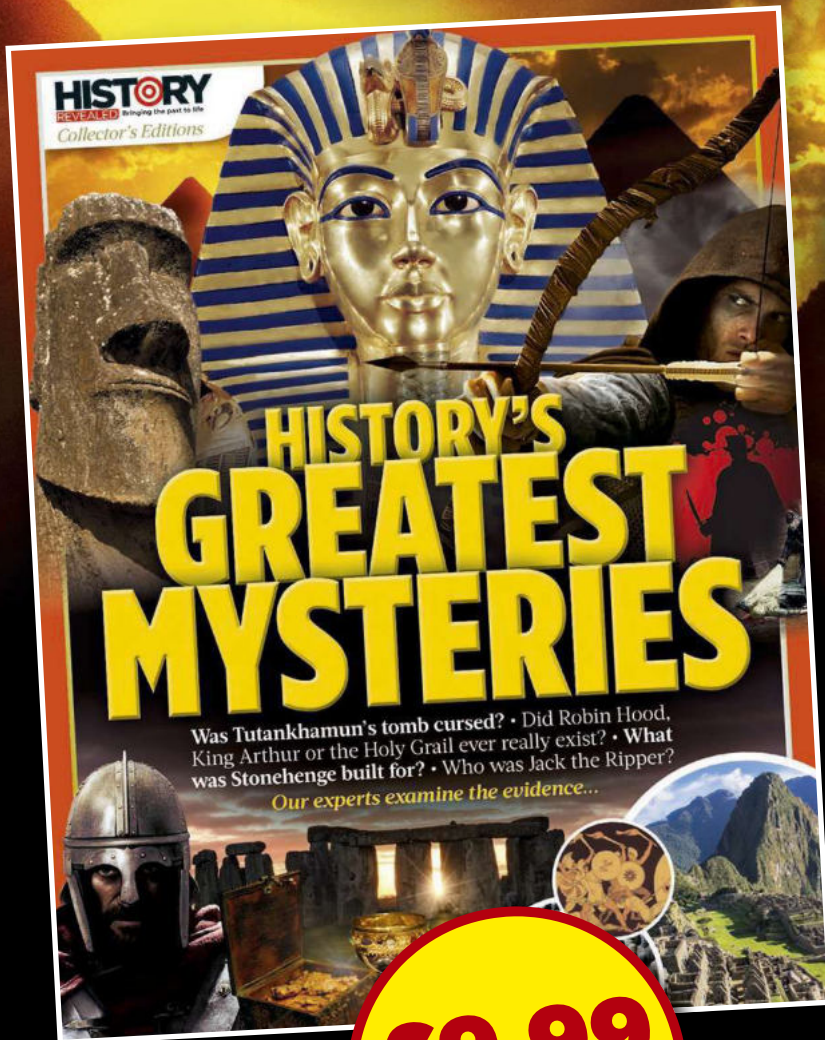
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

IN A NUTSHELL p79 • **HOW DID THEY DO THAT?** p80
• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p78 • **WHAT IS IT?** p83

DID YOU KNOW?

JOUST IN TIME

Some features of medieval tournaments continued past the 14th century, with jousting remaining a popular aristocratic sport until the 1620s.

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on the BBC panel show *QI*



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author on a range of historical subjects, from ancient to modern



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University



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editor@historyrevealed.com



Tournaments could be vast affairs attended by thousands of people, including servants and ladies

What happened at medieval tournaments?

Medieval tournaments were grand affairs lasting several days that included feasts and parties, but were primarily organised to allow knights to compete against each other. While each one varied, they usually began with individual events where knights met in single combat. These combats might be held using swords, axes, lances or

whatever else the two men agreed. The main event came when the knights divided into two teams to take part in a mock battle, called the *mêlée*. It began with a trumpet call that launched both sides in a mounted charge at each other, but then broke up into a series of individual fights. These tussles might last hours, until everyone was exhausted or night fell. There

then followed a banquet at which prizes were awarded.

The first tournament was organised by Geoffroi de Preully, a nobleman in Anjou who died in 1066. They were massively popular in the 12th and 13th centuries, but fell out of fashion during the 14th century. The last known tournament took place at Bruges in 1379. **RM**



From 1856 to 1959, the price of Coca-Cola was fixed at five cents

9

The amount of cocaine (in milligrams) per glass in the first Coca-Cola products.

Did the original **Coca-Cola** drink really contain cocaine?

🎯 Invented by pharmacist John Pemberton, 'Coca-Cola' debuted as an 'Intellectual Beverage' and 'Brain Tonic' in Atlanta in 1886. The name derived from its extracts of coca leaves and kola nuts – and yes, the former did contain small amounts of cocaine. But this was by no means unusual. In fact, the drink was considered a healthy alternative to the alcoholic 'French Wine Coca', and was marketed as a cure for headache, hysteria and melancholy.

In 1903 – following concerns about the narcotic effect the drink could be having on the general population – caffeine replaced cocaine as the stimulating ingredient, but tiny traces of the drug were probably present until the extraction process was refined in 1929. EB



What was the **first-ever** joke book?

🎯 The ancient Greek *Philogelos*, or 'Love of Laughter', was written sometime around the fourth century AD and is the oldest existing collection of witticisms. The jokes, if scholars are to be believed, include the ancestor of Monty Python's 'Dead Parrot' sketch, where a citizen complains the slave he just bought has died. The vendor replies that sort of thing never happened when he owned the servant.

Although the oldest we have, the *Philogelos* is not the first-ever joke book. Sadly, the volume containing members' gags from Philip II of Macedon's club, sometime around 350 BC, and the books Plautus mentions in his plays of the second century BC are lost to history. SL

WHY DO WE SAY

IN THE DOGHOUSE

Meaning in disgrace or out of favour, this comes from *Peter Pan*, in which the father of the family consigns himself to the dog's kennel for inadvertently causing his children to be kidnapped. An alternative theory is that 'doghouse' is chiefly an American term and just refers to someone who is out of favour being sent out alone into the cold.



WHO WAS **SWEYN** FORKBEARD?

🎯 Sweyn, or Sven, Forkbeard was king of Denmark, England, and Norway in the early 11th century AD. Son of Harald Bluetooth, King of Denmark, Sweyn deposed his father in AD 986. In the late tenth century, Sweyn began raiding England. Eventually driving Æthelred out of Britain, Sweyn was crowned as the first Danish king of England on Christmas Day 1013. Although his reign lasted only five weeks, his son Cnut and grandsons Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut ruled the kingdom for over 25 years. MR

WHAT CONNECTS...

WHAT LINKS A RING-TAILED LEMUR AND THE 1930 BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION?



1 In 1923, socialites Stephen and Virginia Courtauld bought a ring-tailed lemur from the pet section in Harrods, and named it Mah-Jongg.

2 When, in 1930, they went to see off the British Arctic Expedition, which they had sponsored, Mah-Jongg went with them.

3 During the farewell lunch, the lemur bit the hand and severed the artery of Captain Percy Lemon, the expedition's wireless officer.

4 Lemon turned out to be allergic to the iodine applied to the wound and the expedition was delayed by three months.

IN A NUTSHELL

THE BOXER REBELLION

A group of rebels rise up against foreign influence in China



What was the Boxer Rebellion?

In June 1900, a Chinese secret organisation led a violent uprising in north China, killing foreigners and Chinese Christians in a move against the growing Western and Japanese influence and presence in the country.

Who were the rebels?

The group behind the rebellion was the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists ('I Ho Ch'uan' or 'Yihequan'), who were believed to be an offshoot of the Eight Trigrams Society which had organised rebellions against the Qing dynasty during the 18th and 19th centuries. Anti-foreign, anti-colonial and anti-Christian, the movement was mostly made up of peasants – many of whom came from the Shandong province, which had seen a great deal of famine and flooding. Their poor standard of living, so the society believed, was due to the influx of foreigners to China. Members of the society practiced martial arts and other exercises that they believed would protect them against an attack, even bullets. It was this belief and training that earned them the name 'Boxers' by Westerners.

What was behind the uprising?

By the end of the 19th century, China's ruling Qing dynasty

had been greatly weakened by the Opium Wars of 1839–42 and 1856–60. These had seen Anglo-Chinese disputes over British trade in China, and resulted in China being forced to trade with the rest of the world. By 1900, most of the country's economic affairs were controlled by foreign powers – Western and Japanese – while the Opium Wars and Sino-Japanese War of 1894–5 had both resulted in many Chinese casualties. Resentment at foreign

influence over Chinese affairs, including Christianity, which went against Chinese tradition and culture, found an outlet in groups such as the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists, whose power grew.

What happened during the rebellion?

By 1899, attacks on Christians and foreigners had become commonplace and, in January 1900, Empress Dowager Cixi changed her previous policy of suppressing the Boxers and instead issued edicts in their defence. On 20 June, having cut the railway line to Tianjin two weeks before, the Boxers, numbering

Forces from across the world united to bring down the Boxer Rebellion

DID YOU KNOW?

GIRL POWER

At the time of the Boxer Rebellion, more than half the world was ruled by two women – Empress Dowager Cixi and Queen Victoria.



Boxers destroy the railway line to Beijing in preparation for their attack on the city



Empress Cixi effectively ruled China from 1861–1908

some 100,000, launched a siege on the now isolated Beijing, honing in on the city's foreign districts. Christian churches were burned – some with its congregation still inside – and Chinese Christians, as well as officials who stood in their way, were killed. As terrified foreigners sought refuge in Beijing's diplomatic quarter, soldiers at the British Embassy and German Legation took action, shooting a number of Boxers. This, however,

many Allied soldiers died of dehydration. Although only a handful of military clashes took place en route, acts of violence were carried out by both Allied and Boxer forces.

The Allied army finally reached Beijing on 14 August, where the British contingent was the first to reach and relieve the besieged diplomatic quarter. The following day, Empress Cixi, disguised as a peasant woman, escaped the city to the safety of the mountains.

Occupation of Beijing, Tianjin, and other cities in northern China continued for a further year with yet more atrocities carried out in an anti-Boxer campaign. An estimated 100,000 are believed to have died.

What was the legacy of the Boxer Rebellion?


In September 1901, a peace agreement was signed between the Eight-Nation Alliance and China, which ordered the execution of ten officials linked to the rising. In addition, forts protecting Beijing were destroyed, foreign legations were authorised to station troops in Beijing as a means of defence, and China was prohibited from importing arms for two years. What's more, China was also ordered to pay more than \$330 million in reparations to the foreign nations involved. The agreement weakened the Qing dynasty considerably and, in 1911, it finally came to an end, with China becoming a republic the following year.



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

The brutal Crusade in the Holy Land in 1099 required a lot of manpower and technology

 The holy city of Jerusalem has been a focal point for conflict for millennia. In the First Crusade, Christian invaders from Europe (on the orders of Rome) went to the Middle East to remove its Muslim rulers and reinstate the dominance of Christianity in the region. Jerusalem, the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, was particularly crucial. In 1099, led by Godfrey of Bouillon, the Crusaders succeeded in taking it after over a month of sieging.

CITY WALL

Jerusalem's walls were almost three miles long and three metres wide, with watchtowers and gates stationed all round

HOLE IN THE WALL

In an effort to knock through Jerusalem's stone walls, the invaders used heavy battering rams

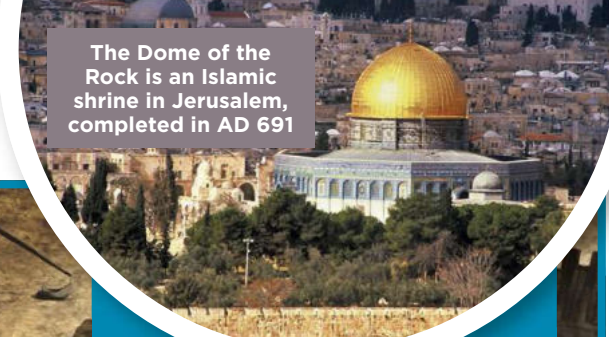
SOLDIERS

Crusaders were formed in small groups, holding their shields aloft to protect them from arrows above

SAVE OUR SOULS

The Crusaders set up mobile churches and priests would work from tents, allowing soldiers to go to confession before battle

Godfrey of Bouillon gives thanks to God after the capture of the city



The Dome of the Rock is an Islamic shrine in Jerusalem, completed in AD 691



KILLING IN THE NAME OF GOD?

Once inside the city walls, the Crusaders mercilessly massacred the city's population. Many Muslims had sought shelter in the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque, on the Temple Mount. According to a contemporary biographer, once they were discovered, the Crusaders murdered up to 10,000 of them. As for the Jewish inhabitants, they did not fare much better. Since they had fought alongside the Muslims to protect their beloved city, they were given the same brutal treatment, and one of their synagogues was burnt down.

SIEGE TOWERS

These moving towers were used to try to scale the walls, but were targeted by Jerusalem's defenders, who shot fire at the exposed wooden structures

CANNON FODDER

Infantry men were always ready to go into battle, should the walls be breached

STOP THE CAVALRY

Soldiers on horseback were rarely used in sieges, but were there to repel armies coming to Jerusalem's aid

CATAPULTS

The medieval equivalent of a flamethrower, they would propel firebombs and stones into the city

BEHIND THE LINES

A siege could last for months, so the Crusaders had to keep themselves stocked up. Craftsmen worked quickly to replace weapons that were lost or broken, at a safe distance from the front lines. Meanwhile, ships from Genoa brought supplies to Jaffa, and the ships themselves were disassembled for timber.

WE ATE WHAT?!

BOILED BRAINS

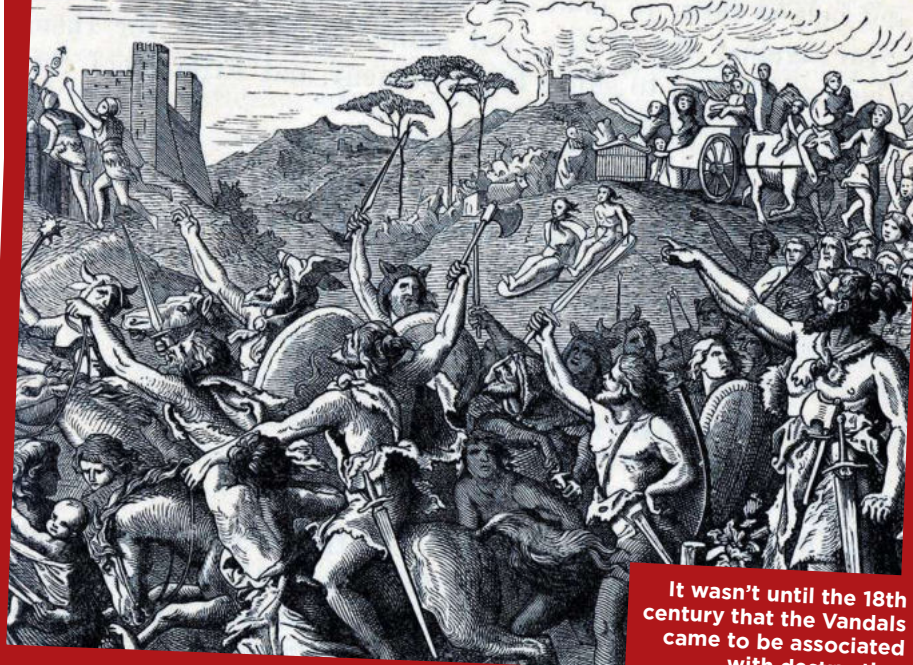
Although there was no official rationing in the US during World War I, President Woodrow Wilson called for citizens to declare every Tuesday as meatless, to help the war effort. Mrs Mary Elizabeth Grossman wrote a cookery book to help patriotic Americans deal with the concept, though some might argue with her classifications. Under “meatless meals”, alongside boiled tongue, she suggests broiling (grilling) brains. Even she admits that “many have a prejudice” and indulges in the “small deception” of not telling her family what they are eating.

Of course, it's only comparatively recently we've become squeamish about eating offal. *Patina cotidiana* (everyday patina) was an ancient Roman dish of boiled brains, fish sauce, asafoetida, milk, eggs and sundry spices. Even as late as 1962, British cookery doyenne Marguerite Patten recommended brains as “very nutritious”, suggesting serving them in a thick sauce on toast. Sadly, during British wartime rationing, however, the ingredient reached a new nadir. With nothing nice to broil the (unrationed) brains with, some housewives resorted to merely boiling them. **SL**

Hard-boiled brains are a delicacy in modern-day Lebanon



ILLUSTRATION: JONTY CLARK, GETTY X6



It wasn't until the 18th century that the Vandals came to be associated with destruction

Were the Vandals as bad as their reputation suggests?

Of all the barbarian tribes, the Vandals have probably got the worst deal as far as history is concerned, their name becoming a byword for wanton and senseless destruction. In truth, the name came from the term ‘Wandal’, meaning ‘wanderer’; a people constantly on the move. Their travels, from the Baltic to the Black Sea then across the Rhine into France, Spain and finally ending up in North Africa in AD 429, shows that they certainly lived up to this part of their name.

The closest contemporary source for the tribe, sixth-century historian Jordanes, described them as “a most unwarlike band of folk”. Their

reputation as mindless brutes really began with the historian Edward Gibbon who, in 1776, described them as a “savage and perfidious race”. Following the Gordon Riots of 1780, which destroyed Newgate Prison, the poet William Cowper denounced the mob as “Vandals”. The term soon caught on. In truth, the Vandals were keen to maintain the Roman lifestyle, especially in North Africa, a territory they dominated for 100 years. **MR**

3

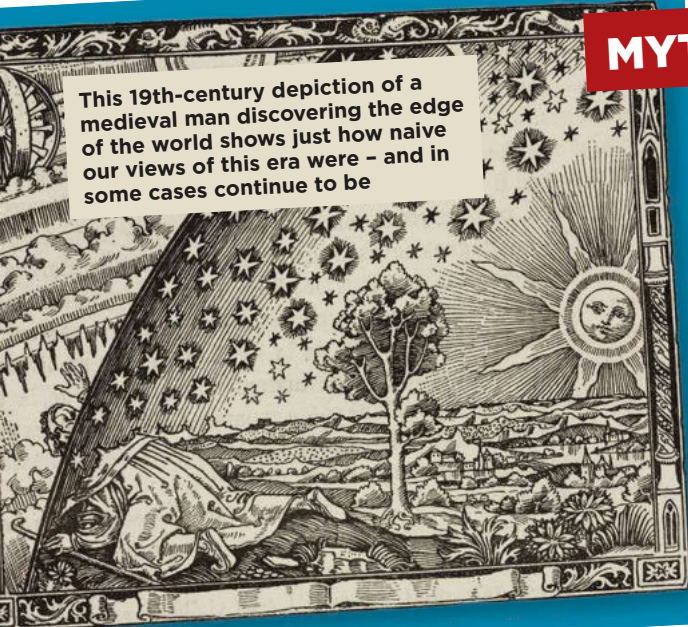
The number of years it took for the first circumnavigation of the globe to be completed (between 1519 and 1522).

MYTH BUSTING

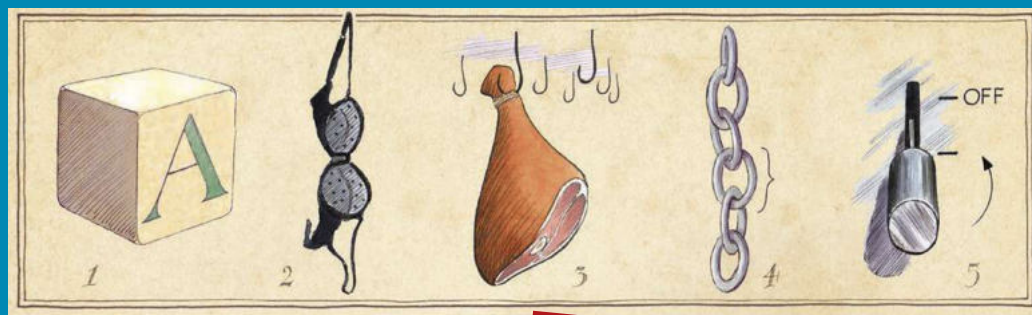
When did people stop thinking **the world was flat**?

Much earlier than you might think. The Greeks and Romans were well aware of the Earth's spherical nature, as were virtually all scholars in the Middle Ages. When people questioned Christopher Columbus's plan to sail westwards to Asia, it was the length of the voyage that they were worried about, not the prospect of him falling off the edge of the world. The idea that medieval people thought the world was flat is a relatively recent one. The American author Washington Irving helped spread the myth in his 1828 biography of Christopher Columbus where he argued, falsely, that Columbus made his journey in defiance of the Church, which insisted that the world was flat. The claim was then repeated by those wishing to portray religion as the enemy of rational science, and the myth became widely accepted. **JH**

This 19th-century depiction of a medieval man discovering the edge of the world shows just how naive our views of this era were - and in some cases continue to be



This American president is the only one in history to hold a patent



WHAT IS IT?

NO 18TH-CENTURY FASHIONISTA WOULD BE WITHOUT THIS USEFUL ACCESSORY

SEE ANSWERS BELOW

Who invented double-glazed windows?

As with many apparently simple inventions, there is some dispute over who first came up with the idea of double-glazed windows. The basic concept is that, by trapping a layer of air between two sheets of glass the amount of heat leaving the building is dramatically cut. Air is a natural insulator; glass by contrast is a good conductor of heat, which is why it feels cold to the touch, as it is conducting heat away from your hand. The layer of air acts as an insulator between the two layers of glass.

There is good evidence that some houses in Scotland had windows with two layers of glass as early as the 1870s. However, this took the form of a second sheet of glass puttied to existing windows. Similar claims have been made for Switzerland and Germany.

The modern 'double-glazed' window, with two layers of glass bonded together in one single frame, was invented in America in 1930 by C D Haven. Haven's idea needed glass of uniform thickness and absolute flatness to work properly, and that was expensive to produce in the 1930s. It was not until 1941 that he found a manufacturer willing to take the idea on. No sooner had the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, patented the idea and registered the trade name of 'Thermopane' than the USA joined World War II. This caused a delay, which meant that modern double-glazing finally entered the market in 1952. **RM**

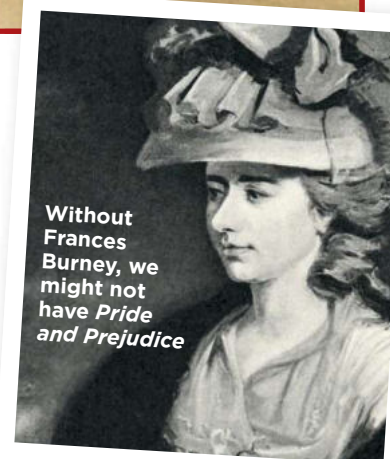
DID YOU KNOW?

LEFT IN THE DARK
The Romans were the first to use glass in windows, although it wasn't until over a millenium later that window glass became clear enough to see through.



Who were Jane Austen's favourite writers?

Jane's library reveals that she was an avid reader from a very young age, and in both her own fiction and her letters she reveals who were her main influences. She was a great admirer of Samuel Richardson, especially his *History of Sir Charles Grandison* (1753), which she continually quoted or referenced in letters and her own fiction. In his biography of his sister, Henry Austen wrote that "her favourite 'moral writers' were [Samuel] Johnson in prose, and [William] Cowper in verse". Popular female inspirations also included Anglo-Irish novelist Maria Edgeworth and the Gothic writer Ann Radcliffe, though the melodrama of the latter was perhaps more gently mocked than revered by Jane. Perhaps more genuinely revered was Frances Burney - whose own novel *Cecilia* (1782) included the phrase 'Pride and Prejudice' in the final paragraph. **EB**



Without Frances Burney, we might not have *Pride and Prejudice*

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Got a query about queens? Perplexed by the Persians? Send us your questions and we'll get one of our experts to answer it!

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Answers: Hidden Historicals A Bra Ham Link On (Abraham Lincoln) What is it? An 18th-century wig curler, discovered at a British Revolutionary War camp in Manhattan, USA



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p86 • BOOKS p88

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EXHIBITION

Scythians: Warriors of Ancient Siberia

British Museum, starts 14 September
www.bit.ly/2rS21V8

Learn the forgotten history of the Scythians, warriors who dominated northern Asia over 2,500 years ago. We know about them from their encounters with Greeks, Assyrians and Persians, but many of their own sources were lost to history. In this exhibition, the British Museum displays enthralling artefacts of their own design, allowing the Scythian story to be told from their perspective.

This gold applique from c400 BC is just one of many pieces that will feature



The Scythians ruled the plains of southern Siberia

Archaeological excavations have allowed us to paint a picture of what a Scythian horseman may have worn



Listen in on one of James I's banquets with these unusual-looking audioguides

EXHIBITION

The Lost Palace

Whitehall, London, until 5 September 2017
www.bit.ly/2t6EqBm

Whitehall Palace may have been destroyed almost 300 years ago, but its incredible history lives on. Explore its fascinating story by walking the streets that now lie atop the old palace, and get to grips with the characters that once frequented its halls – Elizabeth I, Shakespeare and Guy Fawkes, to name just a few. Audioguides will allow visitors to 'eavesdrop' on their conversations, in what promises to be a truly interactive event.

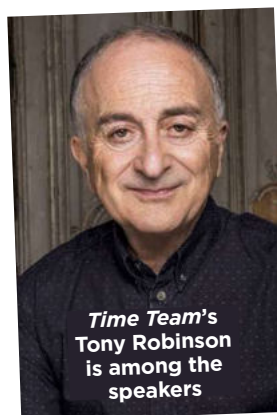
FESTIVAL

Gloucester History Festival

Across Gloucester, 2-17 September
www.gloucesterhistoryfestival.co.uk

With a theme of 'Revolution and Innovation', this year's Gloucester History Festival is sure to enlighten.

Following a parade through the city centre, historians and TV personalities will give a series of talks, but there will also be a host of hands-on workshops, walks and re-enactments.



Time Team's Tony Robinson is among the speakers

The re-enactors will give a taste of the drama and spectacle of Tudor war



EVENT

The Battle of Pinkie Anniversary

Newhailes, East Lothian,
16-17 September www.bit.ly/2h5xjnl

Watch re-enactors perform the Battle of Pinkie Cleugh (1547), the largest to ever occur on Scottish soil, in the grounds of Newhailes Estate. It's England v Scotland as they come to blows over the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots. The Tudors might have won the battle, but who will win the war?

TO BUY

Stained Glass Tudor Rose

£20, English Heritage Shop
www.bit.ly/2tLvq3g

Decorate your home the Tudor way with this beautiful stained-glass rose. Based on a window completed in the time of Henry VIII, why not hang it from one of your own windows and let the pattern of the red-and-white flower illuminate your room?

The Tudor rose represented a union of rivals



Many of the letters that Victoria and Abdul exchanged were burned in an attempt to cover up their relationship



FILM

Victoria and Abdul

In cinemas 15 September

Judi Dench and Ali Fazal star as Queen Victoria and her loyal friend, Abdul Karim in this biographical drama. Brought to Britain from India as a servant, Karim and the ageing Queen struck up a firm friendship. Naturally, the Queen's advisers took an instant dislike to the smart, young Muslim, and sought to get rid of him as soon as possible. The formidable Queen, however, had other ideas.

EVENT

Owain Glyndwr Day

Conwy Castle, North Wales, 16 September www.bit.ly/2uLYsb7

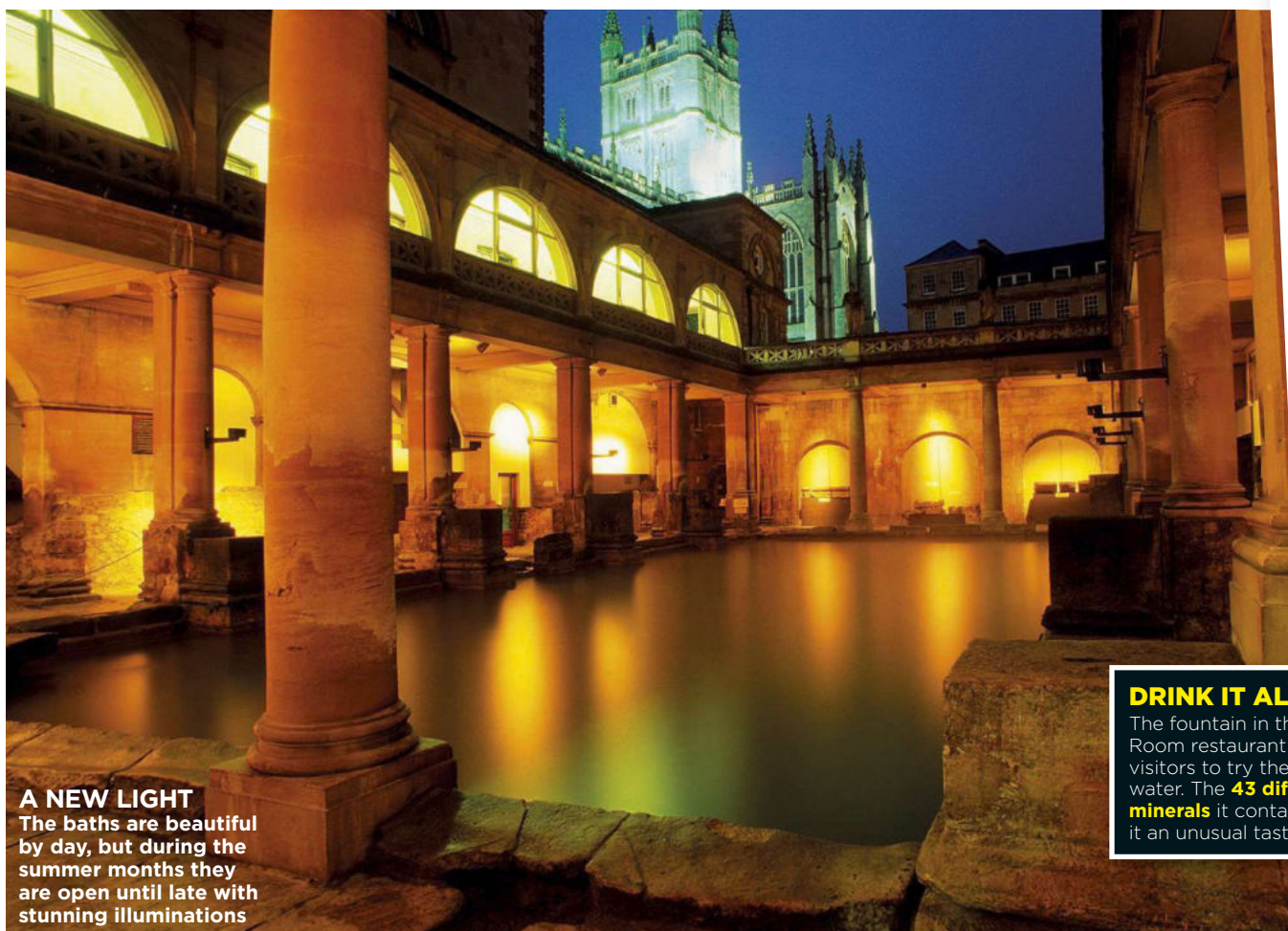
Meet the legendary hero himself on the anniversary of his ascension to Prince of Wales. Hear Owain's stories of rebellion, justice and independence in this dramatic coastal setting.



Conwy Castle was built during the English conquest of Wales in the 13th century

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Stories and Sword School - A resident monk tells his tale, and children can learn to swordfight. Rievaulx Abbey, North Yorkshire, 2-3 September www.bit.ly/2ui6qBm
- Dunkirk: Screening on the Beach - Watch the 1958 epic blockbuster on the beach it was filmed upon. 20-21 September, Camber Sands, East Sussex www.bit.ly/2vgaCPm



A NEW LIGHT
The baths are beautiful by day, but during the summer months they are open until late with stunning illuminations

DRINK IT ALL IN

The fountain in the Pump Room restaurant allows visitors to try the spa water. The **43 different minerals** it contains give it an unusual taste.



BRITAIN'S TREASURES... ROMAN BATHS Bath, Somerset

Immerse yourself in history at one of the best-preserved examples of a Roman spa complex in the world

GETTING THERE:

In the heart of Bath city centre, the Roman baths are less than a ten-minute walk from Bath Spa railway and bus/coach station.



TIMES AND PRICES:

Open from 9 or 9:30am all year round, closing times depend on the season. Full-priced adult entry costs £17, but concessions are available.

FIND OUT MORE:

Call 01225 477785 or visit www.romanbaths.co.uk

For Roman noblemen, the public baths were literally the hottest place in town. So much so that they built an entire city around hot springs they found in Bath, Somerset. Though you can no longer swim in its warm waters, this ancient bathing site is a must-see for the modern visitor.

The spa has its origins in the Britons, who constructed a shrine to their goddess, Sulis, where warm water bubbles up through a fault. Allegedly, their king Bladud was cured of his leprosy after taking the waters there.

Upon arriving in Britain in AD 43, the Romans saw the similarities between Sulis and their own goddess Minerva, and the two became inextricably linked. The site was named 'Aquae Sulis' and a settlement built around it.

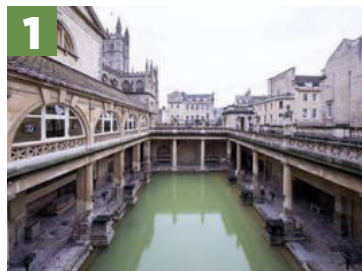
Public bathing areas, or *thermae*, were a well-known and popular creation of the Roman Empire. Romans loved cleanliness, and thought these bathhouses contributed to good health. They were also social and political centres, where people could talk, campaign and eat dinner together.

The three hot springs in the Bath area provided an ideal opportunity for the Romans to expand their *thermae* – and power – to the furthest reaches of the empire. Beginning in the first century BC, the construction of the baths was a mammoth project. In addition to the main bathing area, it included a *caldarium* (hot bath) and *tepidarium* (warm room), as well as a cold bath and changing room. If a Roman's clothes were stolen while they were bathing, the victim threw 'curse tablets' into the water, damning the thief



In the late-17th century, people realised the health benefits of drinking spa water

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 TERRACE

Take a turn on the terrace, high above the main bath, and admire the wonderful views of the city, the baths and the weathered statues of eminent Romans.



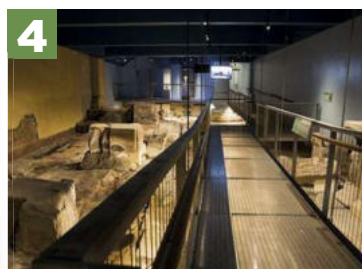
2 MUSEUM

Learn all about the long history of the baths in the museum, where you'll find Roman remains and a reconstruction of how the entire complex once looked.



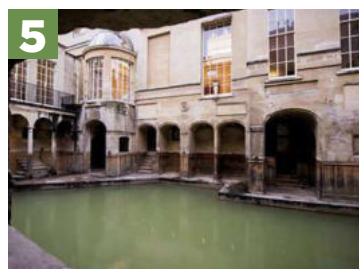
3 PLUNGE POOL

After the Romans had immersed themselves in the hot waters, they would wake themselves up by jumping into the six-feet-deep and chilly plunge pool.



4 TEMPLE COURTYARD

The expansive remains of a temple and its courtyard, unearthed during construction of the Pump Room, form one of the most impressive parts of the museum.



5 SACRED SPRING

This spring's water is geothermally heated up to 46°C. In Roman times, people would throw in offerings to Sulis Minerva, including some 12,000 coins.



6 CALDARIUM/SAUNA

This room was heated using a hypocaust system, which circulated hot air beneath the floor. The stacks of tiles that made up the hypocaust can still be seen today.

“Visitors can watch the clever plumbing system in action”

to eternal – and often very painful – death. About 130 of these were found and are now on display.

DECAY AND REBIRTH

Once the Romans left Britain, the baths silted up and the buildings were partially destroyed, then buried by the elements. It was not until the 18th century that the baths were restored to their former glory. Designed by father and son duo John Wood and John Wood Junior, the reconstructed pool and its surrounding buildings are some of the most ornate in the city.

The elegant Pump Room is the baths' very own restaurant. In its Georgian heyday, it functioned as one of the city's primary social centres, and Jane Austen's characters often frequent the

fashionable venue. Interestingly, today's Pump Room Orchestra began in 1706, when Beau Nash, the original Master of Ceremonies for Bath high society, formed his own band there.

Further redevelopment took place in the Victorian era. Today's main entrance, built in 1897, is via a high-ceilinged concert hall. The interior of its dome is decorated with beautiful representations of all four seasons. The statues of Roman emperors that cast their stern gazes over the main bath were also erected in this period.

Sadly, the Roman baths can no longer be enjoyed for a swim. The water passes through poisonous lead piping, and the baths are an ideal breeding ground for germs and bacteria. But that doesn't

mean you can't soak up the spring in other ways. Take a free drink from the fountain in the West Baths, which spouts safe-to-drink water directly from the underground spring, or head to the modern spa on Hot Bath Street to take a dip in water supplied by a newly drilled borehole.

Furthermore, the museum showcases fascinating archaeological finds from the Roman era. Visitors can walk above ancient foundations, watch the incredibly clever plumbing system in action, and most of all see how the Romans themselves would once have used the *thermae*. Attracting over 1 million visitors every year, the popularity of this incredible spa endures after thousands of years. 📍

WHY NOT VISIT...

Bath is a real hotspot, and has more to attract the history enthusiast

THERMAE BATH SPA

If we've convinced you of the merits of hot-spring bathing, treat yourself to a day at Bath's modern natural spa, where you can enjoy the same treatments the Romans once did.

www.thermaebathspa.com

BATH ABBEY

Close to the spa is Bath Abbey, built in the Middle Ages. Famous for its intricate decorations, it is an architectural marvel.

www.bathabbey.org

PULTENEY BRIDGE

Step into a Jane Austen novel and peruse the shops along this historic bridge, as you watch water from the River Avon cascade down the weir.

www.bit.ly/2vilw7S

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

The Black Prince

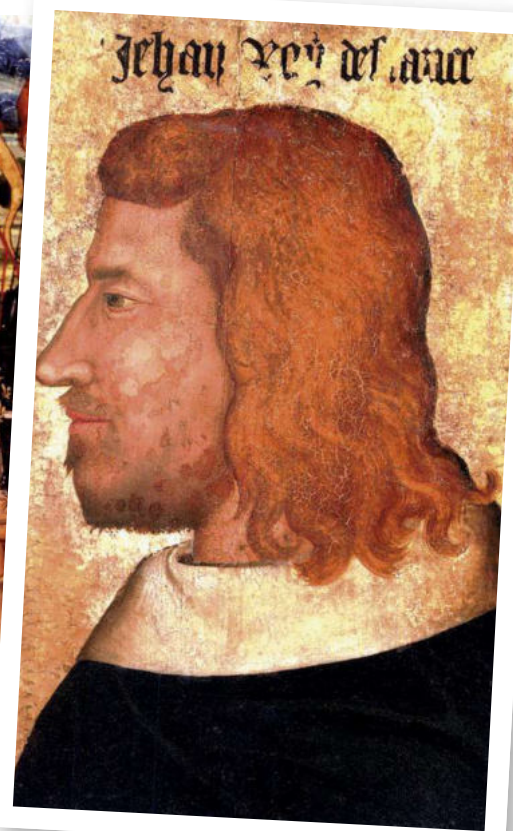
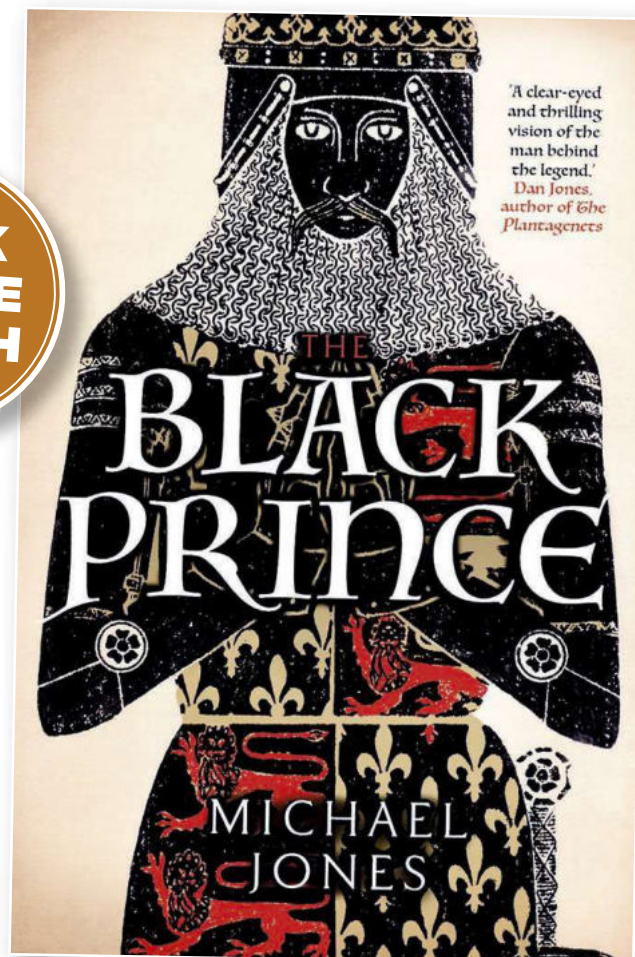
By Michael Jones

Head of Zeus, £30, 400 pages, hardback

In the age of knights and castles, one man shone brighter than even the most polished suit of armour. Edward of Woodstock – or the Black Prince as he is better known – came to define the meaning of chivalry through his flamboyant aesthetic and victories on the battlefield. Michael Jones's new book delves fully into the world of the 14th-century monarch, full of conflict and larger-than-life characters, with Edward at its centre. *The Black Prince* is sure to enlighten and entertain thanks to the author's use of new archival research and his pacy, atmospheric writing style.

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

"The prince's martial exploits were the stuff of legend, even in his own lifetime"



The Black Prince captured the French king, Jean II (right), at the Battle of Poitiers (above), which had a devastating effect on the country

MEET THE AUTHOR

Author **Michael Jones** reveals the knight behind the nickname, a man whose deeds on the battlefield stood in stark contrast to his pious home life

Who was the Black Prince and where did the soubriquet come from?

He was born Edward in 1330, the first child of King Edward III and his queen, Philippa. By adolescence, he had received a succession of titles – Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Prince of Wales – and in adulthood he became Prince of Aquitaine. In his lifetime, he was never known as the ‘Black Prince’ (a term first used in the 16th century and popularised by Shakespeare). Yet the soubriquet has stuck, although whether it refers to black armour, the colour of heraldic accoutrements or even ‘black deeds’ committed in the war with France, we simply do not know.

How did he come to be so well known?

He won fame as a great warrior and a model of chivalry. At the age of just 16, in 1346, he won his spurs at the Battle of Crécy, where France’s nobility were annihilated by the English longbow. At Poitiers, ten years later, he captured the French king, Jean II. As Lord of Aquitaine (from 1362), he ruled a vast swathe of territory across south-west France.

Another great victory, at Najera in northern Spain in 1367 (which restored Pedro I to the throne of Castile), affirmed his martial standing across the courts of Europe.

And yet, a decline swiftly followed. Suffering from illness, and increasingly short of money, he faced revolt in Gascony and, from 1369, a renewal of the war with France. The following year, he sacked the town Limoges (which had defected to the new French king, Charles V) and, according to the chronicler Froissart, massacred its inhabitants – an act that sullied his reputation for centuries. He returned to England shortly afterwards, where – incapacitated by illness – he died in 1376.



“He won fame as a great warrior and a model of chivalry”

What kind of world did he live in?

It was an age of suffering and violence, in which the plague (known as the Black Death) killed between a third and a half of Europe’s population. But it was also an era deeply sensitive to beauty, and the transformative power of ritual and display. It was this that gave the cult of chivalry exceptional power, with the Black Prince at its heart.

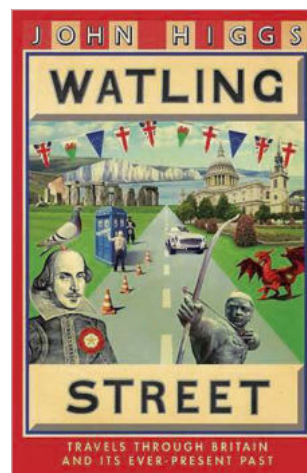
Do we know much about the Black Prince’s personality, and if so, which

sources can we refer to?

In my book, alongside sources already known, I use fresh archival and chronicle material from France to bring the Prince’s character more fully alive. He emerges as an engaging figure, humorous and pleasingly direct, who did not shun the hard work of government and had a strong commitment to justice. This new material also shows that some of the criticisms levied against him, particularly over the sack of Limoges in 1370, are ill-founded.

How would you like your book to change people’s view of this individual, and of the 14th century more generally?

The 14th century was an age of show and display. Modern perceptions of the Black Prince are often overly critical, seeing such traits as superficial, vain and hedonistic. But his deeply felt piety is frequently overlooked or underestimated. Inner motivation is as important as outward magnificence, and it was the Prince’s strict adherence to the chivalric code that so impressed his contemporaries. By bringing out the power of this, I hope to offer a more positive portrayal of the man and the era he lived in.

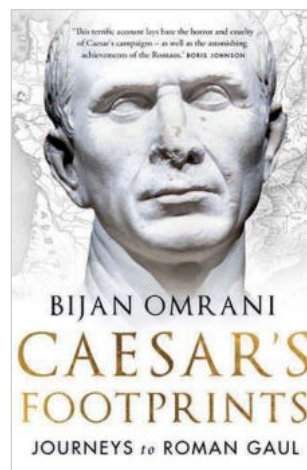


Watling Street: Travels Through Britain and its Ever-Present Past

By John Higgs

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £18.99, 384 pages, hardback

Following in the footsteps of those who walked before you is a compelling conceit, and it doesn’t hurt that Watling Street, now a major part of Britain’s road network, has been travelled on by everyone from druids to World War II codebreakers. Fascinating stuff.

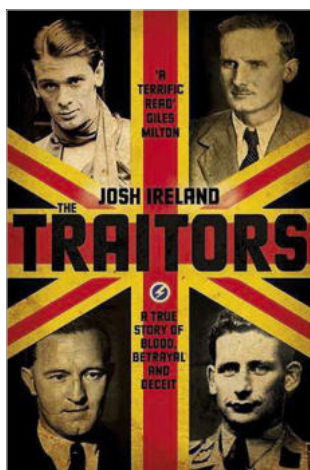


Caesar’s Footprints

By Bijan Omrani

Head of Zeus, £25, 400 pages, hardback

Staying with historical travelogues, Bijan Omrani’s book traverses Roman Gaul – which spanned present-day France and Belgium – to uncover the transformations wrought by the Romans’ brutal military and impressive cultural domination of the area. Combining historical insight with evocative details from the journey, this is a vibrant tour of the ancient world.

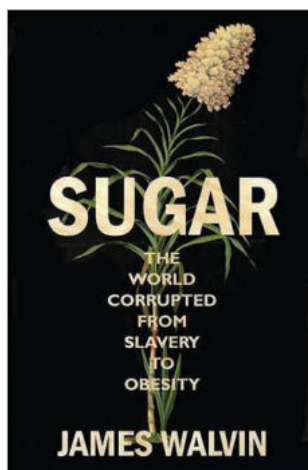


The Traitors: A True Story of Blood, Betrayal and Deceit

By Josh Ireland

John Murray, £20, 336 pages, hardback

What happened to the British people drawn to fascism during World War II? That's the question at the heart of this book, which uses personal documents and declassified official files to follow the lives of four men driven by idealism, pacifism, and cynicism.

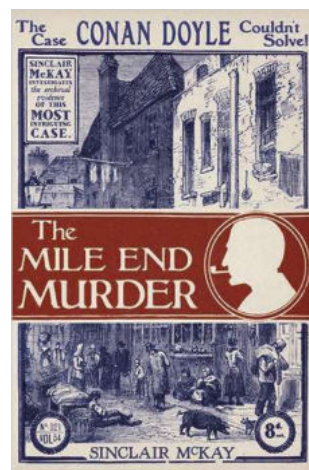


Sugar

By James Walvin

Robinson, £12.99, 352 pages, hardback

Put down your fizzy drink and consider this history of humanity's sweet tooth, which seems only to have become more rotten as the centuries have rolled by. Nations have been colonised to ensure its acquisition; people have been enslaved to maintain its production; lives have been altered by obesity. This is a refreshingly historical look at a substance we often take for granted.



The Mile End Murderer

By Sinclair McKay

Aurum Press, £20, 320 pages, hardback

Arthur Conan Doyle's famous creation, Sherlock Holmes, tackled scores of seemingly impossible cases. Here, Sinclair McKay explores Doyle's fascination with a real death that has all the hallmarks of a classic murder mystery: the locked room, the multitude of likely suspects, the dramatic discoveries. And, more than 150 years later, McKay claims to have solved it.

THE THIRD REICH IN 100 OBJECTS

ROGER MOORHOUSE & TIM NEWARK



The book features rare photography gathered by historian and author Roger Moorhouse

The Third Reich in 100 Objects

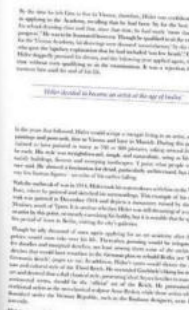
By Roger Moorhouse and Tim Newark

Greenhill Books, £25, 288 pages, hardback

This visual overview of the dark days of Hitler's rule over Germany in World War II features a diverse range of objects, from the small (swastikas, toilet paper, a grooming kit) to the large (tanks, cars, an entire courtroom). Although all are coated with the grim smog of the Third Reich, this is a sensitively handled look at a horrific era.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

1 Hitler's Paint Box



100 Göring's cyanide capsule



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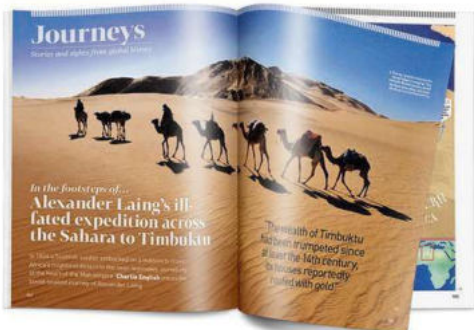
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Walter Dinjos



"I won the 2015 Flirty Fiction Prima Magazine and Mills and Boon competition. The prize was **£500**, a three page feature in the magazine and the chance to work with Mills and Boon on my book. Also I have three stories in three anthologies with other authors – **we've raised almost £2,000 for cancer charities**"

Rachel Dove



"I have been published in different papers and magazines and am now producing around **250 articles a year**. It's going a bit too well at times! Seriously, it's very satisfying, stimulating and great fun – and thanks again to the WB for launching me on a **second career**. I meet so many interesting people and count myself mighty lucky."

Martin Read



"If you listen to the tutors and take time to read the material you can be a working writer, it really is an excellent course. I've found part-time work as a freelance writer for Academic Knowledge. I've earned just under **£2000** in the past year."

Steph Thompson



"I am delighted to tell everyone that the **course is everything it says on the tin, excellent!** I have wanted to write for years, and this course took me by the hand and helped me turn my scribbles into something much more professional. I am delighted that **my writing is being published and I am actually being paid**. All thanks to the Comprehensive Creative Writing course."

George Stewart



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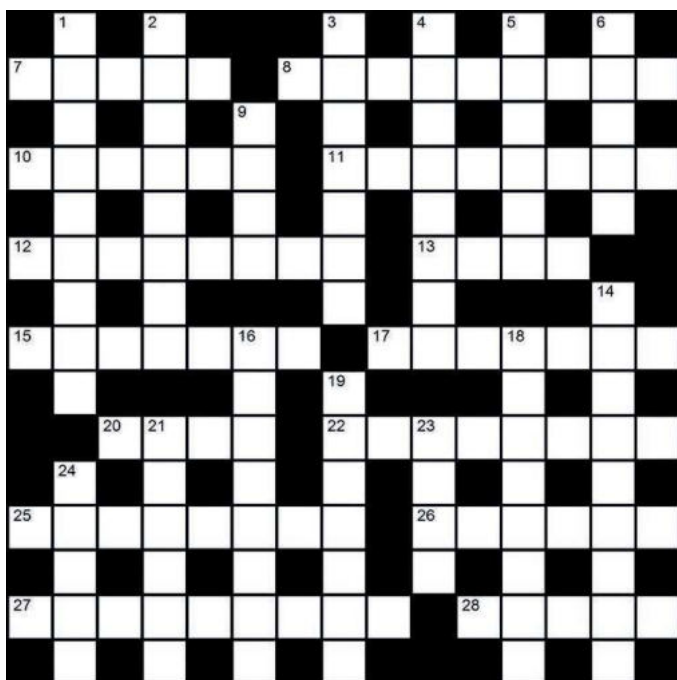
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CROSSWORD N° 46

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ACROSS

- 7** Mary ____ (b.1955), English classicist, writer and broadcaster (5)
8 Luciano ____ (1935–2007), Modena-born operatic tenor (9)
10 Former Cossack fortification, now capital of Kazakhstan (6)
11 *The ____*, British television series (1961–69) starring Patrick Macnee as John Steed (8)
12 Vidkun ____ (1887–1945), Norwegian politician whose name became a byword for collaboration (8)
13 In Greek myth, the personification of the rainbow (4)
15 Planet visited by the

- Mariner 10 probe in 1974 and 1975 (7)
17 ____ Rye, London location where in the 1760s William Blake saw visions of angels (7)
20 Captain Matthew ____ (1848–1883), first person known to have swum the English Channel (4)
22 Daniel ____ (1775–1847), Irish statesman sometimes known as 'The Liberator' (8)
25 Paris fortress, later used as a state prison (8)
26 Rank of a junior officer in the Royal Navy, traditionally a flag-bearer (6)
27 US writer (1935–2007) whose works included the historical novels *Burr* and *Lincoln* (4,5)

28 *The History of the Decline and Fall of the ____ Empire*, work by Edward Gibbon (5)

DOWN

- 1** Archaic term for a thick fog, especially in London (3–6)
2 Geologic era between the Jurassic and the Permian (8)
3 Common name for the fascist party founded in Spain by José Antonio Primo de Rivera in 1933 (7)
4 Groundbreaking synthetic plastic developed in 1907 (8)
5 Boy raised by wolves in Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book* (1894) (6)
6 "An angel still rides in the whirlwind and directs this ____" – George W Bush, 2001 (5)
9 Pen-name of Hector Hugh Munro (1870–1916) (4)
14 James ____ (1912–2005), Prime Minister 1976–79 (9)
16 Francois ____ (d.1553), French scholar and writer, author of *Gargantua And Pantagruel* (8)
18 City in Jamaica founded in 1692 after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake (8)
19 "It is not necessary that every time he rises he should give his famous imitation of a semi-house-trained ____" – Michael Foot on Norman Tebbit, 1978 (7)
21 Queen of Persia in an Old Testament book (6)
23 Richard ____ (1804–92), first director of London's Natural History Museum (4)
24 Vietnam city known as Thang Long until 1831 (5)

CHANCE TO WIN

Koh-i-Noor

by William Dalrymple and Anita Anand
Explore the history of the world's most infamous diamond with this excellent guide, taking the reader through its bloody origins, the gossip of the Delhi markets, and right up until its current controversial position in the Crown Jewels.

Published by Bloomsbury, £17.

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, September 2017 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **september2017@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **1 October 2017**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.



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SOLUTION N° 44



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The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of *History Revealed*) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemediacompany.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the

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NEXT MONTH
ON SALE **14 SEPTEMBER**
.....

VIKING BRITAIN

From raiders to invaders: How King Cnut
stole the Anglo-Saxon throne

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

RUSSIAN ROULETTE: THE SPY WHO TRIED TO KILL LENIN HOW MARTIN LUTHER BECAME EUROPE'S MOST WANTED **ELIZABETH WOODVILLE: THE WHITE QUEEN** WHEN AMERICA TURNED ATOMIC **AND MUCH MORE...**

GETTY XI, TOPFOOTO XI

HISTORY
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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

FEMINIST ICON?

I have just read the delightful piece on Jane Austen (The History Makers, July 2017). I adore Austen to almost no end. I'm currently studying her for a project entitled: "To what extent did Jane Austen challenge the social conventions of her time?"

My focus has mainly been on feminist criticism. Austen was a genius, no doubt. I do feel she (in her own subtle and brilliant way) challenged many conventions and set out

as simply "a Lady". She is, therefore, perhaps more progressive than the likes of the Brontë sisters and George Eliot, who all had male pen-names. Austen, for her time, was progressive in that she knew she was disparaged for being a woman, but continued to write novels regardless. One may also point out the fact that Austen is one

"Austen was one of the first women to have her works in the literary canon"

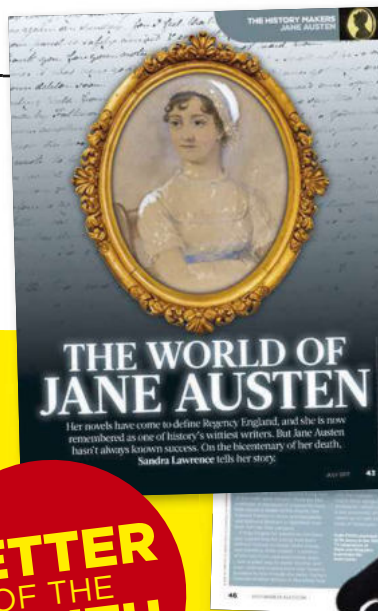
a path for women, especially women hoping to establish themselves as writers.

The evidence of her subtle personal rebellions against strict regency society can be seen in her nom de plume. Austen originally published

of the first women to have her works in the literary canon, a typical field of male dominance.

As you correctly pointed out, there is a huge sense of shock when Elizabeth Bennet arrives at Netherfield with walking shoes and a muddled dress

LETTER
OF THE
MONTH



A WOMAN'S PLACE
Our feature on Jane Austen, written by Sandra Lawrence, got Lucy thinking...

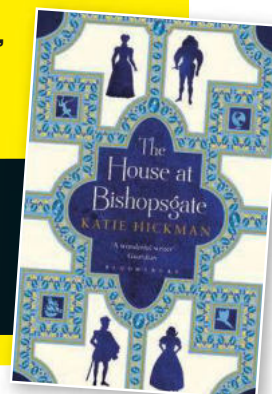
hem to see her sick, beloved sister Jane. This was the type of material many male writers might have censored, to prevent such a defiant act spreading among female readers, who may entertain ideas of escaping their lives as male playthings.

We may never know exactly what Austen would have

thought of the feminist movement. Personally, I live in hope that she would have approved, and joined it with as much passion as her heart could bear.

Lucy Perkins,
via email

Lucy wins a copy of *The House at Bishopsgate* by Katie Hickman. Hickman, the best-selling author of eight books, weaves the tale of a 17th-century couple who return to England after ten years in the Orient. With them, they bring a valuable diamond that carries a curse – but will it affect their marital bliss?



The British LGBTQ+ laws timeline in @HistoryRevMag (Graphic History, July 2017) really underlines how scary recently so many rights have been won. I shuddered.
@John_Bizzell

PAINED JANE

I found your article about Jane Austen interesting, but incredibly sad. It was interesting to read more about Jane in this anniversary year. She was

probably quite typical of the class of woman trying to marry into high society. It suggests something about her novels and where she could have drawn her inspiration for her famous characters from.

It was disheartening to read that she never received the proper payment and recognition in her lifetime for her fantastic and trend-setting novels, which we now hold so dear as a nation. Sad too that Jane died young, unmarried, and with few people who cared for her around.

Jennifer Shelden,
via email

QUIDS IN

Thanks very much for another highly interesting, entertaining and well-produced issue of *History Revealed* with your July 2017 issue.

Picking '10 Greatest Partnerships' must have been difficult. There are so many, especially in the entertainment industry. You'd have to consider all the songwriters, eg Rodgers and Hammerstein, movie moguls like Goldwyn and Mayer, and comedy partners such as Morecambe and Wise. In sports, you'll find some great double acts, too. For instance, in cricket, Trueman and Statham and Lillee and Thomson, and, in horse racing, what about Arkle

DOUBLE TROUBLE
July's 'Top Ten' caused some hot debate among readers



 Cold coming on. Hot bath with the latest @HistoryRevMag is in order. @whittake7

& Pat Taaffe? They won me a few quid back in the '60s.
Barrie Vinten, Rugby

WHAT A PAIR

Any list of Great Partnerships must surely include Rowan and Mayne. Colonel Sir Charles Rowan (1782-1852) and Sir Richard Mayne (1796-1868) were the founding commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, set up by Sir Robert Peel in London in 1829. The partnership lasted until 1850, when Rowan retired due to ill health. Mayne continued in the role until his death in 1868. They are regarded as the founding fathers of policing in most democratic countries, particularly Australia, Canada and the United States, and their 'Principles of Policing' are often quoted today.

Tony Moore,
via email

FIRST-TIMER

I received a copy of your magazine from my nephew. I found the major articles long enough to be informative, but not too long to be boring. The shorter articles gave enough information, but if you wanted more you could go to other sources. It is truly a very good magazine.

Ed Carter, Maryland

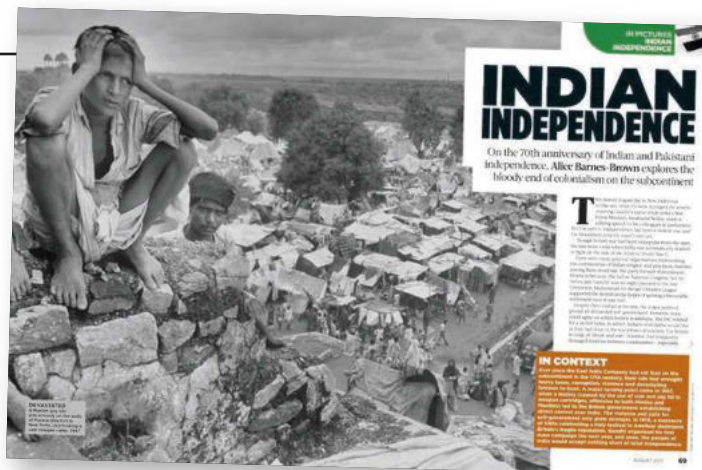
WAY WITH WORDS

Just want to say many thanks for my crossword prize book, *Out of China* by Robert Bickers, which arrived this week. That's my summer reading sorted!

Steve Kloppe,
via email

POST COLONIALISM

I was very moved by your feature on the independence and partition of India (In Pictures, August 2017). It is a great shame that British colonialism caused so much pain to so many people. How



TIME TO HEAL

History Revealed joined others marking the 70th anniversary of Indian independence with a special 'In Pictures' piece

tragic that Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs who had once been good neighbours fell victim to the divides created by political elites, causing bloodshed on an unprecedented scale. On the 70th anniversary of this horrific event, and the UK-India Year of Culture, is it perhaps time to accept our part in the horror? The subcontinent may then, finally, begin to heal.

Michaela Lewis,
London

DOWN BLUNDER

It's hilarious that the Dutch first found Australia, but couldn't care less (Top Ten Biggest Mistakes, August 2017). If they could see the future, would they change their minds?

Ben Doger, Australia

CORRECTIONS

• In our 'Gold Rush' Snapshot (July 2017), we said that Jesse Owens won his fourth Olympic gold medal at the 4x400m relay in Berlin, 1936. It was actually the 4x100m relay. Thanks to Barrie Vinten for correctly pointing this error out.

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HOW TO CONTACT US

 haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com
 [facebook.com/HistoryRevealed](https://www.facebook.com/HistoryRevealed)
 twitter.com/HistoryRevMag
Or post:
Have Your Say, *History Revealed*,
Immediate Media, Tower House,
Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3BN

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES

Phone: 03330 162 116
Email: historyrevealed@buysubscriptions.com
Post: History Revealed, PO Box 3320,
3 Queensbridge, Northampton

US AND CANADA

Phone: (toll free) 1-800-428-3003
Email: cs@imsnews.com
Post: International Media Service
C/O Immediate Media, 3330 Pacific Ave,
Suite 500, Virginia Beach VA 23451

HISTORY
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EDITORIAL

Editor Paul McGuinness
paul.mcguinness@historyrevealed.com
Production Editor Alicea Francis
alicea.francis@historyrevealed.com
Staff Writer Alice Barnes-Brown
alice.barnes-brown@historyrevealed.com

ART

Art Editor Sheu-Kuei Ho
Picture Editor Rosie McPherson
Illustrators Jonty Clark, Esther Curtis, Chris Stocker

CONTRIBUTORS & EXPERTS

Emily Brand, Brian Clegg, Lottie Goldfinch, Julian Humphrys, Pat Kinsella, Sandra Lawrence, Rupert Matthews, Jonathan Meakin, Gordon O'Sullivan, Miles Russell, Mel Sherwood, Mark Simner, Richard Smyth, Rosemary Watts, Alison Weir, Jonny Wilkes

PRESS & PR

Communications Manager
Dominic Lobley 020 7150 5015
dominic.lobley@immediate.co.uk

CIRCULATION

Circulation Manager Helen Seymour

ADVERTISING & MARKETING

Group Advertising Manager
Tom Drew tom.drew@immediate.co.uk

Advertisement Manager

Sam Jones 0117 314 8847

sam.jones@immediate.co.uk

Brand Sales Executive

Sam Evanson 0117 314 8754

sam.evanson@immediate.co.uk

Subscriptions Director

Jacky Perales-Morris

Subscriptions Marketing Manager

Natalie Lawrence

PRODUCTION

Production Director Sarah Powell

Production Co-ordinator

Emily Mounter

Ad Co-ordinator Jade O'Halloran

Ad Designer Rachel Shircore

Reprographics Rob Fletcher,

Tony Hunt, Chris Sutcliffe

PUBLISHING

Publisher David Musgrove

Publishing Director Andy Healy

Managing Director Andy Marshall

CEO Tom Bureau

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OUT OF THEIR DEPTH

This arresting image from a gold mine in South Africa depicts 'Miners 1139 and 5122', sweltering in 35°C heat. Almost a mile beneath the surface, the workers faced unimaginable dangers, from rock falls to asphyxiation by toxic gases. The original, taken by photographer Margaret Bourke-White, was featured in a *LIFE* article on apartheid, which showed readers the brutality of white supremacy.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE/GETTY IMAGES

Silent City Meets Living City

SATURDAY 14/10/2017 - 7 P.M.
CWGC TYNE COT CEMETERY

UNIQUE REFLECTION WITH SERENE
SOUND AND LIGHT SHOW

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Memorial Museum Passchendaele 1917
Berten Pilstraat 5A, BE-8980 Zonnebeke
T +32(0) 51 77 04 41 | W www.passchendaele.be
E info@passchendaele.be | E 14-18@passchendaele.be

ZONNEBEKE 14-18



Dr Saunders strikes back

Psychiatrist suffers stroke, then analyses symptoms to help others

Dr Tony Saunders always looked after his health, so it seemed doubly unfair when he collapsed with a major stroke in the gym.

Tony's family were worried that he could die, as stroke takes a life every 13 minutes in the UK. And it's the leading cause of severe adult disability.

Fortunately, with excellent treatment, Tony eventually returned to work.

But Tony noticed that discussing his stroke made him anxious – he even started stuttering.

As a psychiatrist, he identified this as post-traumatic stress disorder. He then realised that, on top of his medical training, he now had valuable first-hand experience of stroke.

So Tony struck back by overcoming his anxiety, and giving talks to medical students. As a result,

a new generation of doctors are supporting their patients with powerful new techniques.

This is Tony's legacy. And now you can strike back against stroke too, by leaving us a legacy of your own.

Stroke
association

Together we can conquer stroke.

Call **020 7566 1505** email **legacy@stroke.org.uk** or visit **stroke.org.uk/legacy**